Framework for a
Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament

Preamble

Article I General Obligations and Scope

Article II Rules of Accounting and Definitions of Types of Weapons Systems

Article III Limitations on Weapons Numbers

Article IV Exchange of Information Related to the Obligations

Article V Elimination Procedures

Article VI Direct and Indirect Transfers to non-states parties

Article VII Compliance Verification

Article VIII Definitions

Article IX Implementation

Article X Duration and Withdrawal

Article XI Amendments, Signature, Accession, Ratification, Entry into Force, Reservations, Depositary, Authentic Texts
Preamble

The States Parties to this Treaty (hereafter this Arrangement),

Acting to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, Guided by the objective of strengthening strategic stability both globally and regionally,

Convinced that the measures set forth in this Arrangement will help to reduce the risk of outbreak of war and strengthen international peace and security,

Recalling Article 8 of the Atlantic Charter incorporated in the Declaration by United Nations of 1942,

Emphasizing the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States laid out in Article 33 of the UN Charter,

Reaffirming Article 11 and Article 26 of the UN Charter which give responsibility to the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council to make progress on disarmament,

Recognizing the right of States to self-defence under Article 51 of the UN Charter,

Recalling the many occasions the international community has supported General and Complete Disarmament,

Mindful of Articles 8, 9 and 10 of the UN Millennium Declaration,

Acting to implement Article 6 of the NPT,

Desiring to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I General Obligations and Scope

1. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall adhere to the Open Skies Treaty through the provisions of Article 10, giving it global application.

2. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall adhere to the Vienna Confidence and Security Building Measures developed by the OSCE, giving them global application.

3. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall permit inspections on its territory consistent with the relevant provisions developed by UNCOM / UNMOVIC / the IAEA Action Team with respect to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons and their production facilities to carry out the verified elimination of such weapons and supporting technologies and infrastructure according to a timetable agreed; and in conjunction with the provisions of the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

4. Each State Party to this Arrangement upon entry into force of this Arrangement and thereafter shall not produce or flight-test any strategic, intermediate-range and shorter-range and short-range missiles or produce any stages of such missiles or any launchers of such missiles.

5. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall eliminate all its strategic range, intermediate-range and shorter-range and short-range missiles and launchers of such missiles, as well as all support structures and equipment associated with such missiles and launchers, being in its possession or ownership, or being located in any site or on any vessel under its jurisdiction or control, under categories subject to an agreement, so that no later than the agreed date after entry into force of this Arrangement and thereafter no such missiles, launchers or support structures and equipment shall be
possessed by each State Party. The forgoing to include ground-to-air, surface-to-air, air-to-air, space-launched and anti-missile-missiles whether owned by states or non-state/corporate bodies operating in the territory of a state. Where states designate missiles as solely for the purpose of launching payloads into space these are included in these aforementioned categories for inspection purposes to ensure the prevention of space-based weapons whether using kinetic or other energy.

6. Each State Party to this Arrangement hereby agree limits on weapon systems of category types described in the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty (subject to amendment) regardless of whether they are fitted to land, air or sea systems save where it is subject to prior notification and verification to states parties, as detailed in the relevant Protocol to this Arrangement.

7. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall provide data to other States Parties concerning weapon systems of all category types within the CFE Treaty whether operated from air, land or at sea. It shall provide data on additional categories of armaments to include armed drones (pilotless aircraft), autonomous weapons, and direct fire weapons of calibers and types below that of the CFE Treaty/Conventional Arms Register and greater than that in the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

8. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall adhere to the Arms Trade Treaty.

9. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall adhere to the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

10. All States Party to this Arrangement shall adhere to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, and to its protocols, to include the use of explosive weapons in built up areas and ‘robot weapons’.

11. Cyber and other emerging weapons technologies are subject to negotiation.

**Article II Rules of Accounting and Definitions of Types of Weapons Systems**

Provisions for Rules of Accounting and Definitions of Types of weapons and supporting technologies are subject to an agreement pursuant to the adapted provisions including those of START, INF, OSCE, CWC, BWC, ATT, CTBT.

**Article III Limitations on Weapons Numbers**

Limitations on numbers of weapons and supporting technologies are subject to an agreement pursuant to the adapted provisions including those of START, INF, OSCE, CWC, BWC, ATT, CTBT.

**Article IV Exchange of Information Related to the Obligations**

Provisions for exchange of an information under categories of data, related to the obligations provided for by this Arrangement, are subject to an agreement pursuant to the provisions including those of CFE, START, INF, OSCE and drawing on the timetables
therein.

**CFE**

This Arrangement’s procedures for exchanging information on armed forces’ major weapons draw on and extend CFE provisions.

**[Protocol on notification and exchange of information]**

The States Parties hereby agree on procedures and provisions regarding notification and exchange of information pursuant to Article XIII of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, adapted to include naval forces. The language in this section is self-contained, and draws directly upon language from the CFE Treaty.

**SECTION I. INFORMATION ON THE STRUCTURE OF EACH STATE PARTY’S NAVAL, LAND FORCES AND AIR AND AIR DEFENCE AVIATION FORCES WITHIN THE AREA OF APPLICATION**

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties the following information about the structure of its naval, land, air forces and air defence aviation forces within the area of application:

   (A) the command organisation of its land forces, specifying the designation and subordination of all combat, combat support and combat service support formations and units at each level of command down to the level of brigade/regiment or equivalent level, including air defence formations and units subordinated at or below the military district or equivalent level. Independent units at the next level of command below the brigade/regiment level directly subordinate to formations above the brigade/regiment level (i.e., independent battalions) shall be identified, with the information indicating the formation or unit to which such units are subordinated; and

   (B) the command organisation of its air and air defence aviation forces, specifying the designation and subordination of formations and units at each level of command down to wing/air regiment or equivalent level. Independent units at the next level of command below the wing/air regiment level directly subordinate to formations above the wing/air regiment level (i.e., independent squadrons) shall be identified, with the information indicating the formation or unit to which such units are subordinated.

   (C) the command organisation of its naval forces, specifying the designation and subordination of formations and units at each level of command down to task force/ battle fleet or equivalent level. Independent units at the next level of command below the task force/ battle fleet level directly subordinate to formations above the task force/ battle fleet level (i.e., independent task units/squadrons) shall be identified, with the information indicating the formation or unit to which such units are subordinated.

**SECTION II. INFORMATION ON THE OVERALL HOLDINGS IN EACH CATEGORY OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT LIMITED BY THE TREATY**

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties information on: (A) overall numbers and numbers by type of its holdings in each category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty; and (B) overall numbers and numbers by type of its holdings of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, vessels and artillery limited by the Treaty in each of the areas described in Articles IV and V of the Treaty.

**SECTION III. INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION, NUMBERS AND TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE WITH THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES OF THE STATES PARTIES**

1. For each of its formations and units notified pursuant to Section I, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this Protocol, as well as separately located
battalions/squadrons/task units or equivalents subordinate to those formations and units, each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties the following information:

(A) the designation and peacetime location of its formations and units at which conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in the following categories are held, including headquarters, specifying the geographic name and coordinates:

(1) battle tanks;
(2) armoured combat vehicles;
(3) combat vessels;
(4) artillery;
(5) combat aircraft; and
(6) attack helicopters;

(B) the holdings of its formations and units notified pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, giving numbers (by type in the case of formations and units at the level of division or equivalent and below) of the conventional armaments and equipment listed in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, and of:

(1) combat support helicopters;
(2) unarmed transport helicopters;
(3) armoured vehicle launched bridges, specifying those in active units; (4) armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes;
(5) armoured personnel carrier look-alikes;
(6) primary trainer aircraft;
(7) reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft; and
(8) Mi-24R and Mi-24K helicopters not subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Article IV, paragraph 1 and Article VI of the Treaty*; *Pursuant to Section I, paragraph 3 of the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation.

(C) the designation and peacetime location of its formations and units, other than those notified pursuant to subparagraph (A) this paragraph, at which the following categories of conventional armaments and equipment, as defined in Article II of the Treaty, specified in the Protocol on Existing Types, or enumerated in the Protocol on Aircraft Reclassification, are held, including headquarters, specifying the geographic name and coordinates:

(1) combat support helicopters;
(2) unarmed transport helicopters;
(3) armoured vehicle launched bridges;
(4) armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes;
(5) armoured personnel carrier look-alikes;
(6) primary trainer aircraft;
(7) reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft; and
(8) Mi-24R and Mi-24K helicopters not subject to the limitations set forth in Article IV, paragraph 1 and Article VI of the Treaty; and

(D) the holdings of its formations and units notified pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this paragraph giving numbers (by type in the case of formations and units at the level of division or equivalent and below) in each category specified above; and, in the case of armoured vehicle launched bridges, those which are in active units.

2. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties information on conventional armaments and equipment in service with its conventional armed forces but not held by its land forces or air or air defence aviation forces, specifying:

(A) the designation and peacetime location of its formations and units down to the level of brigade/regiment, wing/air regiment, task group, or equivalent as well as units at the next level of command below the brigade/regiment, wing/air regiment, task group level which are separately located or are independent (i.e., battalions/squadrons or equivalent) at which conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in the following categories are held, including headquarters, specifying the geographic name and coordinates:

(1) battle tanks;
(2) armoured combat vehicles;
(3) combat vessels;
(4) artillery;
(5) combat aircraft; and
(6) attack helicopters; and

* Pursuant to Section I, paragraph 3 of the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation.

(B) the holdings of its formations and units notified pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, giving numbers (by type in the case of formations and units at the level of division or equivalent and below) of conventional armaments and equipment listed in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, and of:

(1) combat support helicopters;
(2) unarmed transport helicopters;
(3) armoured vehicle launched bridges, specifying those in active units;
(4) armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes;
(5) combat vessel look-alikes;
(6) armoured personnel carrier look-alikes;
(7) primary trainer aircraft;
(8) reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft; and (8) Mi-24R and Mi-24K helicopters not subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Article IV, paragraph 1 and Article VI of the Treaty.*

3. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties the following information:

(A) the location of its designated permanent storage sites, specifying
geographic name and coordinates, and the numbers and types of conventional armaments and equipment in the categories listed in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this Section held at such sites;

(B) the location of its military storage sites not organic to formations and units identified as objects of verification, independent repair and maintenance units, military training establishments, seaports and military airfields, specifying geographic name and coordinates, at which conventional armaments and equipment in the categories listed in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this Section are held or routinely present, giving the holdings by type in each category at such locations; and

(C) the location of its sites at which the reduction of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty will be undertaken pursuant to the Protocol on Reduction, specifying the location by geographic name and coordinates, the holdings by type in each category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty awaiting reduction at such locations, and indicating that it is a reduction site.

* Pursuant to Section I, paragraph 3 of the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation.

SECTION IV. INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION AND NUMBERS OF BATTLE TANKS, ARMoured COMBAT VEHICLES, NAVAL COMBAT VESSELS, ARTILLERY, COMBAT AIRCRAFT AND ATTACK HELICOPTERS AND WITHIN THE AREA OF APPLICATION BUT NOT IN SERVICE WITH CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES

1. Each State Party shall provide information to all other States Parties on the location and numbers of its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters within the area of application not in service with its conventional armed forces but of potential military significance.

(A) Accordingly, each State Party shall provide the following information: (1) in respect of its battle tanks, artillery, combat aircraft, combat vessels and specialised attack helicopters, as well as armoured infantry fighting vehicles as specified in Article XII of the Treaty, held by organisations down to the independent or separately located battalion or equivalent level designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions, the location, including geographic name and coordinates, of sites at which such armaments and equipment are held and the numbers and types of conventional armaments and equipment in these categories held by each such organisation;

(2) in respect of its armoured personnel carriers, heavy armament combat vehicles and multi-purpose attack helicopters held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions, the aggregate numbers in each category of such armaments and equipment in each administrative region or division;

(3) in respect of its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters awaiting disposal having been decommissioned in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty, the location, including geographic name and coordinates, of sites at which such armaments and equipment are held and the numbers and types at each site;

(4) in respect of its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters, each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties, following entry into force of the Treaty and coincident with each annual exchange of information pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 1, subparagraph (C) of this Protocol, an identifiable location of each site at which there are normally more than a total of 15 battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles and pieces of artillery or more than five combat aircraft or more than 10 attack helicopters which are, pursuant to Article III, paragraph 1, subparagraph (E) of the Treaty, awaiting or are being refurbished
for export or re-export and are temporarily retained within the area of application. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties, following entry into force of the Treaty and coincident with each annual exchange of information pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 1, subparagraph (C) of this Protocol, the numbers of such battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters. The States Parties shall, within the framework of the Joint Consultative Group, agree as to the form in which the information on the numbers shall be provided pursuant to this provision;

(5) in respect of its battle tanks, combat vessels and armoured combat vehicles which have been reduced and are awaiting conversion pursuant to Section VIII of the Protocol on Reduction, the location, including geographic name and coordinates, of each site at which such armaments and equipment are held and the numbers and types at each site; and

(6) in respect of its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters used exclusively for the purpose of research and development pursuant to Article III, paragraph 1, subparagraph (B) of the Treaty, each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties following entry into force of the Treaty and coincident with each annual exchange of information pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 1, subparagraph (C) of this Protocol the aggregate numbers in each category of such conventional armaments and equipment.

SECTION V. INFORMATION ON OBJECTS OF VERIFICATION AND DECLARED SITES

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties information specifying its objects of verification, including the total number and the designation of each object of verification, and enumerating its declared sites, as defined in Section I of the Protocol on Inspection, providing the following information on each site:

(A) the site's designation and location, including geographic name and coordinates;

(B) the designation of all objects of verification, as specified in Section I, paragraph 1, subparagraph (J) of the Protocol on Inspection, at that site, it being understood that subordinate elements at the next level of command below the brigade/regiment, naval task group, or wing/air regiment level located in the vicinity of each other or of the headquarters immediately superior to such elements may be deemed as not separately located, if the distance between such separately located battalions/squadrons or equivalent or to their headquarters does not exceed 15 kilometres or 8.1 nautical miles;

(C) the overall numbers by type of conventional armaments and equipment in each category specified in Section III of this Protocol held at that site and by each object of verification, as well as those belonging to any object of verification located at another declared site, specifying the designation of each such object of verification;

(D) in addition, for each such declared site, the number of conventional armaments and equipment not in service with its conventional armed forces, indicating those that are:

(1) battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters awaiting disposal having been decommissioned in accordance with the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty or reduced and awaiting conversion pursuant to the Protocol on Reduction; and

(2) battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions;

(E) declared sites that hold battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat
vessels, artillery, combat aircraft or attack helicopters awaiting or being refurbished for export or re-export and temporarily retained within the area of application or used exclusively for research and development shall be identified as such, and the aggregate numbers in each category at that site shall be provided; and

(F) point(s) of entry/exit associated with each declared site, including geographic name and coordinates.

SECTION VI. INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION OF SITES FROM WHICH CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN

1. Each State Party shall provide annually to all other States Parties, coincident with the annual exchange of information provided pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 1, subparagraph (C) of this Protocol, information about the locations of sites which have been notified previously as declared sites from which all conventional armaments and equipment in the categories listed in Section III, paragraph 1 of this Protocol have been withdrawn since the signature of the Treaty if such sites continue to be used by the conventional armed forces of that State Party. The locations of these sites shall be notified for three years following such withdrawal.

SECTION VII. TIMETABLE FOR THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION IN SECTIONS I TO V OF THIS PROTOCOL

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties the information pursuant to Sections I to V of this Protocol as follows:

(A) upon signature of the Treaty, with information effective as of that date; and, no later than 90 days after signature of the Treaty, each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties within the framework of the Joint Consultative Group any necessary corrections to its information reported pursuant to Sections III, IV and V of this Protocol. Such corrected information shall be deemed information provided at Treaty signature and valid as of that date;

(B) 30 days following entry into force of the Treaty, with information effective as of the date of entry into force;

(C) on the 15th day of December of the year in which the Treaty comes into force (unless entry into force occurs within 60 days of the 15th day of December), and on the 15th day of December of every year thereafter, with the information effective as of the first day of January of the following year; and

(D) following completion of the 40-month reduction period specified in Article VIII of the Treaty, with information effective as of that date.

SECTION VIII. INFORMATION ON CHANGES IN ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES OR FORCE LEVELS

1. Each State Party shall notify all other States Parties of:

(A) any permanent change in the organisational structure of its conventional armed forces within the area of application as notified pursuant to Section I of this Protocol at least 42 days in advance of that change; and

(B) any change of 10 percent or more in any one of the categories of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty assigned to any of its combat, combat support or combat service support formations and units down to the brigade/regiment, wing/air regiment, independent or separately located battalion/squadron or equivalent level as notified in Section III, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (A) and (B) and paragraph 2, subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this Protocol since the last annual exchange of information. Such notification shall be given no later than five days after such change occurs, indicating actual holdings after the notified
SECTION IX. INFORMATION ON THE ENTRY INTO AND REMOVAL FROM SERVICE WITH THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES OF A STATE PARTY OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT LIMITED BY THE TREATY

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties following entry into force of the Treaty coincident with each annual exchange of information provided pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 1, subparagraph (C) of this Protocol:

(A) aggregate information on the numbers and types of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty which entered into service with its conventional armed forces within the area of application during the previous 12 months; and

(B) aggregate information on the numbers and types of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty which have been removed from service with its conventional armed forces within the area of application during the previous 12 months.

SECTION X. INFORMATION ON ENTRY INTO AND EXIT FROM THE AREA OF APPLICATION OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT LIMITED BY THE TREATY IN SERVICE WITH THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES OF THE STATES PARTIES

1. Each State Party shall provide annually to all other States Parties following entry into force of the Treaty and coincident with each annual exchange of information provided pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 1, subparagraph (C) of this Protocol:

(A) aggregate information on the numbers and types of each category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in service with its conventional armed forces that have entered the area of application within the last 12 months and whether any of these armaments and equipment were organised in a formation or unit;

(B) aggregate information on the numbers and types of each category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in service with its conventional armed forces that have been removed from, and remain outside of, the area of application within the last 12 months and the last reported locations within the area of application of such conventional armaments and equipment; and

(C) conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in service with its conventional armed forces within the area of application which exit and re-enter the area of application, including for such as training or military activities, within a seven-day period shall not be subject to the reporting provisions in this Section.

SECTION XI. CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT IN TRANSIT THROUGH THE AREA OF APPLICATION

1. The provisions of this Protocol shall not apply to conventional armaments and equipment that are in transit through the area of application from a location outside the area of application to a final destination outside the area of application. Conventional armaments and equipment in the categories specified in Section III of this Protocol which entered the area of application in transit shall be reported pursuant to this Protocol if they remain within the area of application for a period longer than seven days.

SECTION XII. FORMAT FOR THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties the information specified in this Protocol in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article XVII of
the Treaty and the Annex on Format. In accordance with Article XVI, paragraph 5 of the Treaty, changes to the Annex on Format shall be deemed improvements to the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty relating only to minor matters of a technical nature.

SECTION XIII. OTHER NOTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO THE TREATY

1. After signature of the Treaty and prior to its entry into force, the Joint Consultative Group shall develop a document relating to notifications required by the Treaty. Such document shall list all such notifications, specifying those that shall be made in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty, and shall include appropriate formats, as necessary, for such notifications. In accordance with Article XVI, paragraph 5 of the Treaty, changes to this document, including any formats, shall be deemed improvements to the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty relating only to minor matters of a technical nature.

[ANNEX ON THE FORMAT FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION]

1. Each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties information pursuant to the Protocol on Information Exchange, hereinafter referred to as the Protocol, in accordance with the formats specified in this Annex. The information in each data listing shall be provided in mechanically or electronically printed form and in one of the six official languages of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In each table (column a), each data entry shall be assigned a sequential line number.

2. Each set of listings shall begin with a cover page showing the name of the State Party providing the listings, the language in which the listings are being provided, the date on which the listings are to be exchanged and the effective date of the information set forth in the listings.

SECTION I. INFORMATION ON THE STRUCTURE OF LAND FORCES, NAVAL FORCES AND AIR AND AIR DEFENCE AVIATION FORCES WITHIN THE AREA OF APPLICATION

1. Pursuant to Section I of the Protocol, each State Party shall provide information on the command organisation of its land forces, including air defence formations and units subordinated at or below the military district or equivalent level, and air and air defence aviation forces in the form of two separate hierarchical data listings as set forth in Chart I.

2. The data listings shall be provided beginning at the highest level and proceeding through each level of command down to the level of brigade/regiment, independent battalion, task force/battle fleet, and wing/air regiment, independent squadron or their equivalent. For example, a military district/army/corps would be followed by any subordinate independent regiments, independent battalions, depots, training establishments, then each subordinate division with its regiments/independent battalions. After all the subordinate organisations are listed, entries shall begin for the next military district/army/corps. An identical procedure shall be followed for air and air defence aviation forces.

(A) Each organisation shall be identified (column b) by a unique designator (i.e., formation or unit record number) which shall be used on subsequent listings with that organisation and for all subsequent information exchanges; its national designation (i.e., name) (column c); and, in the case of divisions, brigades/regiments, independent battalions, and wings/air regiments, independent squadrons or equivalent organisations, where appropriate, the formation or unit type (e.g., infantry, tank, artillery, fighter, bomber, supply); and

(B) for each organisation, the two levels of command within the area of application immediately superior to that organisation shall be designated (columns d and e).
SECTION II. INFORMATION ON OVERALL HOLDINGS OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT SUBJECT TO NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLES IV AND V OF THE TREATY

1. Pursuant to Section II of the Protocol, each State Party shall provide data on its overall holdings by type of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles and artillery (Chart IIA) subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Articles IV and V of the Treaty (column b), and on its overall holdings by type of combat aircraft and attack helicopters (Chart IIB) subject to the numerical limitations set forth in Article IV of the Treaty (column b).

2. Data on armoured combat vehicles shall include the total numbers of heavy armament combat vehicles, armoured infantry fighting vehicles and armoured personnel carriers, and their number (column f/e) and type (column e/d) in each of these subcategories (column d/c).

3. In the case of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery and armoured vehicle launched bridges, stored in accordance with Article X of the Treaty, the total of such equipment in designated permanent storage sites shall be specified (column g).

SECTION III. INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION, NUMBERS, AND TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT IN SERVICE WITH THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES

1. Each State Party shall provide a hierarchical data listing of all its land forces' and air and air defence aviation forces' organisations reported pursuant to Section II, paragraph 1 of the Protocol, formations and units reported pursuant to Section III, paragraph 2 of the Protocol and installations at which conventional armaments and equipment are held as specified in Section III, paragraph 3 of the Protocol.

2. For each organisation and installation, the information shall reflect: (A) the formation or unit record number (column b) and designation of the organisation (column c) reported in Chart I. Separately located battalions/squadrons specified pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Section, formations and units reported pursuant to Section III, paragraph 2 of the Protocol and installations listed in accordance with Section III, paragraph 3 of the Protocol shall also be given a unique formation or unit record number (column b), and their national designation (i.e., name) (column c) shall be provided. Their position on the listing shall reflect their subordination with the exception of formations and units reported pursuant to Section III, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, which shall be specified together at the conclusion of the listing:

(1) designated permanent storage sites shall be identified with the notation "DPSS" following the national designation; and

(2) reduction sites shall be identified with the notation "reduction" following the national designation;

(B) location (column d), including the geographic name and coordinates accurate to the nearest 10 seconds. For locations containing stationed forces, the host State Party shall also be included;
(C) for each level of command from the highest down to the division/air division level, the overall total of conventional armaments and equipment in each category (columns f to m/l). For example, the overall total held by a division would be the sum of the holdings of all its subordinate organisations; and

(D) for each level of command at the division level and below as specified in paragraph 1 of this Section, the number of conventional armaments and equipment by type under the headings specified in Charts IIIA and IIIB (columns f to m/l). In the armoured combat vehicle column in Chart IIIA (column g), the subcategories (i.e., armoured personnel carriers, armoured infantry fighting vehicles, heavy armament combat vehicles) shall be presented separately. In the attack helicopter column (column k/i), the subcategories (i.e., specialised attack, multi-purpose attack) shall be presented separately. The column (l) labelled “other” in Chart IIIB shall include battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look alikes, and armoured vehicle launched bridges, if any, in service with the air and air defence aviation forces.

Chart IIIA: INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION, NUMBERS AND TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT PROVIDED PURSUANT TO SECTION III OF THE PROTOCOL ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE OF (State Party) VALID AS OF (date)

Chart IIIB: INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION, NUMBERS AND TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT PROVIDED PURSUANT TO SECTION III OF THE PROTOCOL ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE OF (State Party) VALID AS OF (date)

SECTION IV. INFORMATION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT NOT IN SERVICE WITH THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES PROVIDED PURSUANT TO SECTION IV OF THE PROTOCOL ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE

1. Pursuant to Section IV of the Protocol, each State Party shall provide information on the location, number and type of its battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, combat vessels, artillery, combat aircraft and attack helicopters within the area of application but not in service with its conventional armed forces.

2. For each location, the information shall reflect:

(A) the provision of Section IV of the Protocol pursuant to which the information is being provided (column b);

(B) the location (column c):

(1) in respect of conventional armaments and equipment reported pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 1, subparagraph A), subsubparagraphs (1), (3) and (5) of the Protocol, the geographic name and coordinates accurate to the nearest 10 seconds of sites containing such equipment; and

(2) in respect of conventional armaments and equipment reported pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 1, subparagraph (A), sub-subparagraph (2) of the Protocol, the national designation of the administrative region or division containing such equipment;

(C) in respect of conventional armaments and equipment reported pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 1, subparagraph (A), sub-subparagraphs (1) and (2) of the Protocol, the national-level designation of organisations holding the equipment specified (column c); and (D) for each location, the number by type under the headings specified in Chart IV (columns d to h), except as follows:

in respect of conventional armaments and equipment reported pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 1, subparagraph (A), sub-subparagraph (2) of the Protocol, only the numbers in each category shall be provided solely for the administrative region or
division specified (column c).

Chart IV: INFORMATION ON THE LOCATION OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT PROVIDED PURSUANT TO SECTION IV OF THE PROTOCOL ON INFORMATION EXCHANGE OF (State Party) VALID AS OF (date)

SECTION V. INFORMATION ON OBJECTS OF VERIFICATION AND DECLARED SITES

1. Pursuant to Section V of the Protocol, each State Party shall provide a listing of its objects of verification and declared sites, as defined in Section I of the Protocol on Inspection. Declared sites (Chart V) shall be listed in alphabetical order.

2. Information about each declared site shall include:

   (A) a unique designator (i.e., declared site record number) (column b) which shall be used with that site for all subsequent information exchanges; (B) the site's name and location using geographic name and coordinates accurate to the nearest 10 seconds (column c). For locations containing objects of verification of stationed forces, the host State Party shall also be included; (C) the point(s) of entry/exit associated with the declared site (column d); (D) a unique sequential number and the designation and formation or unit record number of all objects of verification stationed at the declared site as specified in Section III of this Annex (column e). Unique sequential numbers shall be assigned such that the number assigned to the last object of verification appearing in the listing shall equal the State Party’s total number of objects of verification; and (E) the overall number of conventional armaments and equipment in each category specified in Section III of the Protocol held at the declared site and by each object of verification (columns f to p) and specifying, in addition: (1) conventional armaments and equipment held in each category on the declared site belonging to an object of verification located at another declared site, specifying the designation and formation or unit record number of each such object of verification (column e); and

   (2) conventional armaments and equipment not belonging to an object of verification shall be identified with the following notations immediately following/below each such entry in columns f to p:

   (a) equipment held by organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions, with the notation "security";

   (b) decommissioned equipment, with the notation "decommissioned";

   (c) equipment awaiting or being refurbished for export or re-export, with the notation "export";

   (d) reduced equipment awaiting conversion, with the notation "reduced"; and

   (e) equipment used exclusively for research and development, with the notation "research."

Chart V: INFORMATION ON OBJECTS OF VERIFICATION AND DECLARED SITES OF (State Party) VALID AS OF (date)

3. Each State Party shall provide a listing of points of entry/exit (Chart VI). The listing shall assign a unique sequential numerical designator (column b) which shall be used to indicate the point(s) of entry/exit for each site provided pursuant to paragraph 2, subparagraph (C) of this Section. The location shall include the geographic name (column c) and coordinates accurate to the nearest 10 seconds (column d). The type(s) of transportation acceptable--"air," "sea," "ground"--for each point of entry/exit also shall be specified (column e).

Chart VI: POINTS OF ENTRY/EXIT (POE) OF (State Party) VALID AS OF (date)]

This Arrangement will learn and apply lessons from UNSCR 687, UNSCOM, UNMOVIC and the IAEA Action Team.

[States Parties shall, not later than 30 days after the adoption of the Plan by the Security Council, and on a regular basis thereafter, provide to the Special Commission:

(a) A list of all documents of a scientific and technical nature published or prepared by any site or facility engaged in work relating to toxins or microorganisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III and II, including those of a theoretical nature. Full copies of such documents shall be made available by States Parties to the Special Commission upon request. Documents of purely diagnostic nature relating to risk group II micro-organisms are excepted:

(b) A description of all work on toxin or micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III, as well as of all work being conducted on the of micro-organisms or toxins into the environment or on processes that would lead to such dissemination, specifying the site or facility involved.

States Parties shall provide to the Special Commission in with annex III information on all cases of diseases affecting humans, animals or plants, that deviate, or seem to deviate, from the normal pattern or are caused by any micro organism meeting the criteria for risk groups IV and III on all cases similar occurrences by toxins.

States Parties shall, not later than 30 days after the adoption of the Plan by the Security Council, and on a regular basis thereafter, provide to the Special Council a list of all its missiles for use, or capable of being modified for in a surface-to-surface role with a range greater than 150 kilometres, specifying their and type, type of propulsion, number of stages and/or boosters, guidance systems, payload, warhead and re-entry vehicle types, launcher types, airframe and warhead transporter, ground support equipment and the sites or facilities where these missiles or equipment are located.

Information on any project and on any site or facility for such missiles, including sites or facilities for production, assembly, repair and storage and operational bases, specifying their locations;

Information on any project and on any site or facility for missile research, development, modification or testing, specifying its locations; Information on the development, production, export, import or other acquisition, or other services related to the items, equipment and technologies listed in annex IV, specifying sites or facilities where such equipment end technologies are located, the purposes and the projects for which they used and the supplier or recipient countries involved.

States Parties shall notify the Special Commission in accordance with annex Of or test launch of any specifying where and when the is to take place.

Further provisions related to missiles set forth in annex IV.

The information on to be provided under C of the Plan shall for each chemical included.

(a) The chemical name, common or trade name used by the or the facility, structural formula and Chemical Abstracts Service registry number [if
(b) The purpose for which the chemical is produced, consumed, stored, imported or exported;

(c) the total amount produced, stored, imported or exported.

The information on or facilities to be provided under section C of the Plan shall for each or facility include:

(a) The location of the Facility and of the owner, company or enterprise operating the Site.

In addition to the information specified in paragraph 6 of this annex, the following information shall be provided for each site or facility that is or will be involved in production or processing of organophosphorus chemicals or production of organic chemicals.

A detailed description of activities related to the relevant chemicals, and the end-uses for which the chemicals are produced or processed;

A detailed description of the processes used in the production or of organophosphorus chemicals or in the production of organic chemicals by chlorination, including material-flow and process-flow diagram, chemical reactions and list of equipment involved.

The information on each import to be provided under section C of the Plan shall include:

Specification of each item and the quantity imported and the purpose of its import from which the item imported.

The information on each site or facility to be provided under section D of the Plan shall include the following:

(a) The name of the site or facility and of the company, or enterprise operating the facility:

(b) The location of the site or facility the address, geographic coordinates to the nearest second, the specific buildings and any structure numbers, the location of the facility within any larger complex).

(c) The sources and amounts of financing of the site or facility and of its activities.

(d) The main purpose of the site or facility:

(e) The level of protection, including, as applicable, the number and size of maximum containment or containment laboratories. Scope and description of activities, including, as applicable, a list of types and quantities of micro-organisms, toxins or and equipment and other items specified in paragraph 1 of this annex:

(g) A list of micro-organisms and toxins, equipment and vaccines imported or uniquely isolated for the use of the site or facility, or exported, indicating the supplier or recipient countries involved.

The information on imports to be provided under paragraphs 35 (g) and 38 (a) of the Plan shall cover:

(a) Toxins and micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III, and II according to the classification in the 1983 WHO and genetic material coding for toxins or genes derived from the aforementioned micro-organisms;

(b) Equipment and facilities for the production, utilisation or storage micro-
organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV and III according to the classification in the WHO genetic material coding for or genes derived from the aforementioned microorganisms as well as of toxins or vaccines)

(c) Complex media for the growth of micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups and III in quantities greater than 100 kilograms; Equipment for micro-encapsulation of living micro-organisms;

(d) Personnel or material for training or technical support services related to the design, development, use, manufacture or support of items specified in paragraph 35 of the Plan and paragraphs 1 and 5 (a) of this and shall for each import into States Parties specify: Types and quantities micro-organisms, toxins or vaccines; Quantities of any equipment or other items specified in paragraph 1 of this annex;

(e) Country from which the micro-organisms, toxins, vaccines or items imported and the specific exporter:

Point or port and time of entry into States Parties:

Site or facility where it is to be used and the purpose of its use.
Name of the specific importing organisation in States Parties.

The information on sites or facilities to be provided under section E of the Plan shall for each site or facility include:

The name of the site or facility and of the owner, company or enterprise operating the site or facility;

The location of the site or facility;

The sources and amounts of the financing of the site or facility, and of its activities;

A general description of all types of activities at the site or

List of equipment, other items and technologies specified in 1 of this annex used or present at the site or facility and their quantities:

A detailed description of activities related to the equipment, other items and technologies specified in paragraph 1 of this annex.

The location of a site or facility shall be specified utilizing the address and site diagram. Each shall be drawn to scale and shall indicate the boundaries of the site or facility, all road and rail entrances and exits and all structures on the site or facility, indicating their purpose. If the site or facility is located within a larger complex, the diagram shall specify the exact location of the site or facility within the complex. On each diagram, the geographic coordinates of a point within the Site or facility shall be specified to the nearest second.

The information on each import to be provided under section E of the Plan shall include:

Specification of each item and the quantity imported and the purpose of its use in

Country from which the item is imported and the specific exporter:
Point or port and time of entry of the item in States Parties:

Project and site or facility where it is to be used;

Name of the specific importing in States Parties.]
START I

The following placeholder language governs strategic nuclear weapons systems in accordance with the original START Treaty. It should be considered in light of the provisions of New START and of UNSCOM/UNMOVIC/IAEA Action Team above.

Protocol on notifications relating to the treaty between the US and the USSR on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Pursuant to and in implementation of the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, hereinafter referred to as the Treaty, the Parties hereby agree upon provisions that establish the procedures for, and the content of, the notifications provided for in Article VIII of the Treaty.

I. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING DATA WITH RESPECT TO ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN THE TREATY, ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES OF DATA CONTAINED IN THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND OTHER AGREED CATEGORIES OF DATA [Agreed State 37(h)]

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(a) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning data with respect to items subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty, according to categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding and other agreed categories of data:

1. notification, no later than 30 days after entry into force of the Treaty, providing data current as of the date of entry into force of the Treaty for each category of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding;

2. notification, no later than 30 days after the expiration of each six-month period following the entry into force of the Treaty, providing updated data for each category of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding. The first of these six-month periods shall begin the first day of the calendar month following the month in which the Treaty enters into force. Such notification shall include, for each Party, all its data for each category of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding, except that, if the data for Annex D, E, F, G, H, or I have not changed during such six-month period, a statement that no change has occurred in such annex since the previous six-month update notification may be substituted for the data for that annex; (JCIC Agreement No. 37, Article I)

3. notification, no later than five days after it occurs, of each change in data with respect to items subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty, according to categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding or other agreed categories of data, unless notification of such change has been provided in accordance with another paragraph of this Protocol. Such notification shall include: the change in data, by number and, as applicable, type, category, variant, and version of the items; the location of the items; the date on which such a change occurred; and, for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, the data from the unique identifier. Such notification shall also include the geographic coordinates of the location of the following that relate to the change: except for silo launcher groups, each facility, including any eliminated facility, any facility subject to continuous monitoring, and any monitored facility; each silo launcher of ICBMs; each silo used as a launch control center; each other launch control center; each deployment area; each rail garrison entrance/exit; each fixed test launcher; and each heavy bombers or former heavy bombers converted for use as a ground trainer. Such notification shall further include:

[Agreed State 21]

(a) for the loss as the result of an accident of an item accountable under the
terms of the Treaty: the approximate or assumed location of the accidental loss; the circumstances related to the loss, if such circumstances are known; and the assumed date of the loss;

(b) for disablement beyond repair of an item accountable under the provisions of the Treaty: the circumstances of the disablement;

(c) for elimination of a silo launcher of ICBMs, silo training launcher, silo test launcher, or soft-site launcher, at which grading is not to be performed, a statement that the date specified is the date of completion of the elimination process for such a launcher;

(d) for new facilities, for new kinds of support equipment, and, as applicable, for new types, categories, variants, and versions: a statement that site diagrams for new facilities, and photographs of new kinds of support equipment, and, as applicable, for new types, categories, variants, and versions of items that meet the requirements for site diagrams and photographs set forth in Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding will be provided through diplomatic channels no later than 48 hours after the notification provided for in this paragraph;

(e) for new variants of ICBMs and SLBMs and new versions of mobile launchers of ICBMs, the location for the exhibition or exhibitions conducted pursuant to paragraph 11 of Article XI of the Treaty; and the date for such an exhibition or such exhibitions, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after this notification has been provided;

4. notification, no less than 30 days in advance, of a reduction in the number of warheads attributed to ICBMs at an ICBM base or to SLBMs on ballistic missile submarines at submarine bases. Such notification shall include: the type of ICBM or the type of SLBM to which a reduced number of warheads will be attributed; the reduced number of warheads that will be attributed to deployed ICBMs or deployed SLBMs of that type; the planned date on which the reduced number of warheads is to be attributed to such ICBMs or SLBMs; and the ICBM base for the ICBMs to which the reduced number of warheads will be attributed, or the submarine bases for the ballistic missile submarines for the SLBMs to which the reduced number of warheads will be attributed;

5. notification, no later than February 1 of each year, of planned changes, as of the end of that calendar year, in the number of deployed strategic offensive arms. Such notification shall include: the planned aggregate number as of the end of that calendar year of deployed ICBMs and their associated launchers by type, deployed SLBMs and their associated launchers by type, and deployed heavy bombers by type and category; the planned number of ICBMs and SLBMs to be converted or eliminated by type; the planned number of ICBM launchers to be converted or eliminated by type; the planned number of SLBM launchers to be converted or eliminated by type; and the planned number of heavy bombers, by type and category, to be converted into heavy bombers of another category or into former heavy bombers, and the planned number of heavy bombers to be eliminated. If the expected number of deployed strategic offensive arms of any type will be greater as of the end of that year than the planned number that was specified in accordance with this paragraph, notification of such expected number of deployed strategic offensive arms as of the end of that year shall be provided no less than 30 days in advance of such a change;

6. notification containing a request regarding locations within one minute of latitude and longitude of each other, the coordinates of which are provided to the nearest minute, that are considered by the Party receiving data on such locations to have the same appearance. Such notification shall include: the name or designator of the locations; their geographic coordinates; and reasons that the Party considers such locations to have the same appearance;
7. notification, no later than 15 days after receipt of a request pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Section, regarding locations within one minute of latitude and longitude of each other. Such notification shall include: the name or designator of the requested locations; information permitting the other Party to differentiate between the specified locations, or the geographic coordinates of the locations to include seconds of sufficient accuracy to differentiate between the locations;

8. notification, no later than 48 hours after it has been completed, of the transfer of items to or from a third State in accordance with a pattern of cooperation existing at the time of signature of the Treaty referred to in Article XVI of the Treaty and the First Agreed Statement in the Annex to the Treaty on Agreed Statements. Such notification shall include: the number and type of items transferred; the date of transfer; and the location of transfer;

9. notification, no less than 30 days in advance of the exit from a newly constructed facility or a facility for which such items have not been specified in the Memorandum of Understanding, or no less than 30 days in advance of the appearance of an ICBM, SLBM, first stage of an ICBM or SLBM, solid rocket motor for the first stage of an ICBM for mobile launcher of ICBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs, or heavy bomber at such a facility, or no less than 30 days in advance of the date to be specified in the notification of a new facility provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Section, or no less than 30 days in advance of the date to be specified in the notification of the change of category of a facility provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Section, of the existence of a new facility or a change of category of a facility. Such notification shall include: the name of the facility; its function according to the categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding; and its geographic coordinates. Such notification shall not be required if notification was provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of this Section; (JCIC Agreement No. 27);

10. notification of the location of a production facility, not previously declared, at which production of ICBMs or SLBMs or first stages of ICBMs or SLBMs is planned, no less than 90 days in advance of the exit from such a facility of the first of the items specified in the notification. Such notification shall include: the name of the production facility; the type of items that will be produced at the facility; the planned date of the exit from the facility of the first of the items that will be produced at the facility; the geographic coordinates of the facility; and, if the production facility is a production facility for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs or first stages of such ICBMs or if the ICBMs or SLBMs or first stages of the ICBMs or SLBMs that will be produced at the facility are as large as or larger than the smallest ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, a statement that the site diagram of the facility, which meets the requirements for site diagrams specified in Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding, will be provided through diplomatic channels no later than 48 hours after the notification provided for in this paragraph;

11. notification, no later than five days after excavation begins, of the beginning of construction of a new silo launcher of ICBMs. Such notification shall include: the type of ICBM which the silo launcher under construction will contain; the name of the ICBM base; the geographic coordinates of the silo launcher of ICBMs under construction; and the date on which excavation began;

12. Notification, no later than five days after production has ceased, of the cessation of production of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs or first stages of such ICBMs at a monitored facility. Such notification shall include: the monitored facility and the date on which such production ceased;

13. Notification, no later than 30 days after entry into force of the Treaty, providing the data from the unique identifier for each ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs existing as of the date of entry into force of the Treaty. Such notification shall include: the data from the unique identifier; the restricted area, rail garrison, or other
facility at which the ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs is located, or, if the ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs is in transit or relocation, its destination;

14. Notification declaring that ICBMs or SLBMs of a type shall be considered to be ICBMs or SLBMs of a retired type. Such notification shall include: the type, number, and location for each such ICBM or SLBM;

15. Notification, beginning three months after the notification that ICBMs of a type for mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be considered to be ICBMs of a retired type in accordance with paragraph 14 of this Section, and at each three month period thereafter, of the number and location, by facility, of the retired ICBMs of that type. Such notifications shall continue for as long as the Party has such retired types. In the event that a Party has more than one type of such ICBMs of a retired type, it shall provide notification for all such retired ICBMs no later than the last day of each three-month period that follows the notification of the first retired type of such ICBM;

16. Notification, beginning six months after the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 14 of this Section and at each six-month period thereafter, of the type, number, and location of ICBMs and SLBMs of retired types, other than ICBMs of retired types of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs. Such notifications shall continue for as long as the Party has ICBMs or SLBMs of such retired types. In the event that a Party has more than one type of such ICBMs or SLBMs of a retired type, it shall provide notification for all such retired ICBMs and SLBMs no later than the last day of each six-month period that follows the notification of the first retired type of ICBM or SLBM;

17. Notification, no later than 90 days after entry into force of the Treaty, providing data current as of the date of entry into force of the Treaty for ICBMs and SLBMs of former types. Such notification shall include: the type, number, and location for each such ICBM and SLBM;

18. Notification, no later than 30 days after the expiration of each six-month period following entry into force of the Treaty, providing updated data for ICBMs and SLBMs of former types. The first of these six-month periods shall begin the first day of the calendar month following the month in which the Treaty enters into force. Such notification shall include: the type, number, and location for each such ICBM and SLBM.

19. Notification, no later than five days after the effective date of a change, of the change to the boundary of the facility specified on the site diagram. Such notification shall include: the name and function of the facility; the subtitle, if applicable; the geographic coordinates of the facility; the effective date of the change; the reference to the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission document; and a statement that a revised site diagram for the facility and a site diagram of excluded portions of the facility will be provided through diplomatic channels no later than 48 hours after the notification provided for in this paragraph. (JCIC Agreement No. 20, Article II).

II. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING MOVEMENT OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN THE TREATY [Agreed Statement 37(h)]

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(b) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning movement of items subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty:

1. notification, no later than 48 hours after its completion, of the transit of non-deployed ICBMs and non-deployed SLBMs; launch canisters that remain after flight tests of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs; non-deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs; and mobile training launchers. Such notification shall include: the number and type of items involved; the facility from which the items departed; the date of departure; the facility at which the items have arrived; the date of arrival; the mode of transport; and, for each
ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, the data from the unique identifier;

2. notification, no later than eight hours after a visit of a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber has exceeded 24 hours in duration, of the visit of such an airplane to a specified facility for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers or to an eliminated facility. Such notification shall include, for each air base; production facility, repair facility, conversion or elimination facility, or storage facility for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers; heavy bomber flight test center; training facility for heavy bombers; or eliminated facility: the number, by type, category, and, if applicable, variant, of the heavy bombers and former heavy bombers that are visiting; the air base, heavy bomber flight test center, production facility for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, or training facility for heavy bombers, at which such airplanes are based; the facility such airplanes are visiting; and the date and time of arrival;

3. notification, no later than 24 hours after departure, of the conclusion of the visit of a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber, notification of which has been provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Section. Such notification shall include, for each visited facility: the number, by type, category, and, if applicable, variant, of the heavy bombers and former heavy bombers that have concluded the visit; the facility visited by such airplanes; the air base, heavy bomber flight test center, production facility for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, or training facility for heavy bombers, at which such airplanes are based; and the date and time of departure;

4. notification, no less than 24 hours in advance, of the departure of each deployed rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile from a rail garrison for routine movement. Such notification shall include, for each rail garrison: the number of deployed rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles departing from the rail garrison; the rail garrison; and the date of departure;

5. notification, no less than 24 hours in advance, of the departure of each rail-mobile test launcher from a test range. Such notification shall include: the number of rail-mobile test launchers and the number of launch-associated railcars departing the test range; the test range; and the date of departure;

6. notification, no later than 24 hours after the return of each deployed rail mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile to the rail garrison from which it departed, of its return from routine movement. Such notification shall include, for each rail garrison: the number of deployed rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles that have returned to the rail garrison; the rail garrison; and the date of return;

7. notification, no later than 24 hours after the return, of the return of each rail-mobile test launcher to the test range from which it departed. Such notification shall include: the date of return; and the test range;

8. notification, no later than 24 hours after the return of a train with rail mobile test launchers to the test range from which it departed, of any variation from the configuration of the train that was specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Section during the time the train was outside the test range. Such notification shall include: the dates on which each variation took place; the portions of the route on which each variation took place; the number of launchers and launch-associated railcars contained in the train during each such variation; and the extraordinary circumstances, which must exist for such a variation from the configuration of the train to take place, that required a variation from the configuration of the train;

9. notification, no less than 24 hours in advance, of the departure of each deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile from a restricted area, rail garrison, or other facility, for a relocation. Such notification shall include, for each ICBM base for mobile launchers of ICBMs, or for each other facility: the number of deployed
mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles; the point of departure, or the
facility of origin; the destination; and the date of departure;

10. notification, no later than 48 hours after the arrival of each deployed mobile
launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile at its destination, of the completion of the
relocation. Such notification shall include, for each ICBM base for mobile launchers of
ICBMs or other facility: the number of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their
associated missiles that have relocated; the facility of origin and, if applicable, the point
of departure; the date of departure; the facility at which each such launcher and its
associated missile has arrived; the date of arrival; the data from the unique identifier for
each of the ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs involved in the relocation; and for those
portions of the route taken by deployed road-mobile launchers of ICBMs and their
associated missiles outside the deployment area, the location, date and time at that
location at least once every four days during the relocation;

11. notification, no later than 18 hours after the beginning of an exercise
dispersal, of the beginning of an exercise dispersal of deployed mobile launchers of
ICBMs and their associated missiles. Such notification shall include: the ICBM bases for
mobile launchers of ICBMs that are involved in such a dispersal; and the date and time
of the beginning of the dispersal;

12. notification, no later than eight hours after the completion of an exercise
dispersal, of the completion of an exercise dispersal of deployed mobile launchers of
ICBMs and their associated missiles. Such notification shall include, for each applicable
ICBM base for mobile launchers of ICBMs: the ICBM base; the date and time of the
completion of the dispersal; and, for each specific restricted area or for each specific rail
garrison of the ICBM base, the number of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their
associated missiles that have not returned to the restricted area or rail garrison. Such
notification shall also include:

(a) for each deployed road-mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile
that has not returned to the restricted area and to which transportation for inspectors
is not provided, the specific facility or the geographic coordinates of the location at
which each such mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile is located; and the
reason for its location there;

(b) for each deployed rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile
that has not returned to the rail garrison, the specific facility or the geographic
coordinates of the location at which each such mobile launcher of ICBMs and its
associated missile is located; and the reason for its location there;

13. notification, no less than three hours in advance of the date of a variation
from standard configuration of a train with deployed rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs and
their associated missiles, of such a variation, if such variation will be the result of the
departure of the train or of a portion of such a train for the maintenance facility
associated with the rail garrison and if the return of that train to standard configuration
cannot take place within the 12-hour period provided for the preparation for the
implementation of a cooperative measure in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article XII
of the Treaty. Such notification shall include: the ICBM base for rail-mobile launchers of
ICBMs; the date when such variation will take place; the number of launchers and
launch-associated railcars contained in the portion of the train that will depart for the
maintenance facility associated with the rail garrison; and the parking site of the train
with a variation in the standard configuration, if there is a fixed structure for rail-mobile
launchers of ICBMs at such a parking site;

14. notification, no later than 24 hours after the completion of the routine
movement or no later than 48 hours after the completion of the relocation, of any
variation from the standard configuration of trains with deployed rail-mobile launchers
of ICBMs and their associated missiles during routine movements and relocations. Such
notification shall include: the dates on which each variation took place; the portions of the route on which each variation took place; and the number of launchers and launch-associated railcars contained in the train during each such variation;

15. notification, no later than 24 hours after the return to standard configuration, of the return to standard configuration of a train with deployed rail mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles, about which a notification has been provided in accordance with paragraph 13 of this Section. Such notification shall include: the ICBM base for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs; the date on which the return to standard configuration took place; and the parking site of the train that has returned to standard configuration, if there is a fixed structure for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs at such a parking site;

16. notification, no less than 48 hours in advance of the beginning of a major strategic exercise involving heavy bombers, conducted pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article XIII of the Treaty, of the beginning of such an exercise. Such notification shall include: the air bases for heavy bombers and air bases for former heavy bombers that are involved in the exercise; and the date and time of the beginning of the exercise;

17. notification, no later than eight hours after the completion of a major strategic exercise involving heavy bombers, about which a notification has been provided in accordance with paragraph 16 of this Section, of the completion of that exercise. Such notification shall include the date and time of the completion of the exercise.

III. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING DATA ON ICBM AND SLBM THROW-WEIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROW-WEIGHT PROTOCOL

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(c) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning data on ICBM and SLBM throw-weight in connection with the Throw-weight Protocol:

1. notification, no less than seven days in advance of the eighth flight test of an ICBM or SLBM of each new type, of data about that ICBM or SLBM. Such notification shall include: the greatest throw-weight demonstrated in the course of the first seven flight tests; data on the maximum calculated throw-weight that an ICBM of a new type could deliver to distances of 8,000; 9,000; 10,000; 11,000; and 12,000 kilometers, or that an SLBM of a new type could deliver to distances of 6,500; 7,500; 8,500; 9,500; and 10,500 kilometers; and data on the residual propellant for each stage and on the descending ballistic flight path angle at an altitude of 100 kilometers that were used in determining each such value of the maximum calculated throw-weight;

[Agreed State 32]

2. notification, no less than 45 days in advance of each flight test conducted to satisfy the requirements of paragraph 2 of Section II of the Throw-weight Protocol, of data about such a flight test. Such notification shall include: the designation of the type of ICBM or SLBM; the planned date of the flight test; and the launch area and the planned reentry vehicle impact area, specified in accordance with the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Notifications of Launches of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles and Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles of May 31, 1988;

3. notification, no later than five days after an ICBM or SLBM of a new type first becomes subject to the limitations provided for in Article II of the Treaty, of data about that ICBM or SLBM. Such notification shall include: the accountable throw-weight; the date on which the flight test with the accountable throw-weight was conducted; the data on the maximum calculated throw-weight that an ICBM or SLBM of the new type could deliver to the distances specified in paragraph 1 of this Section; and data on the residual propellant for each stage and on the descending ballistic flight path angle at an
altitude of 100 kilometers that were used in determining each such value of the maximum calculated throw-weight;

4. notification, no later than five days after the flight test of an ICBM or SLBM during which a throw-weight greater than its accountable throw-weight was demonstrated, of data about that ICBM or SLBM. Such notification shall include: the new value of the accountable throw-weight; and the date on which the flight test with the new value of the accountable throw-weight was conducted. For an ICBM or SLBM of a new type, the notification shall also include data on the maximum calculated throw-weight that an ICBM or SLBM of the new type could deliver to the distances specified in paragraph 1 of this Section; and data on the residual propellant for each stage and on the descending ballistic flight path angle at an altitude of 100 kilometers that were used in determining each such value of the maximum calculated throw-weight; however, if such data has not changed with respect to the data previously declared for that type of missile, this data need not be included, but the number of the earlier notification containing such data shall be specified.

IV. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING CONVERSION OR ELIMINATION OF ITEMS SUBJECT TO THE LIMITATIONS PROVIDED FOR IN THE TREATY AND ELIMINATION OF FACILITIES SUBJECT TO THE TREATY [Agreed Statement 37(h)] [Agreed Statement 37(g)]

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(d) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning conversion or elimination of items subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty and elimination of facilities subject to the Treaty:

1. notification, no less than 30 days in advance of the initiation of the respective processes of conversion or elimination of items, including placement of items on static display, of the intention to carry out the procedures for those processes provided for in the Conversion or Elimination Protocol and in paragraph 7 of Article II of the Treaty. Such notification shall include: the number, and, as applicable, type, category, variant, and version of the item to be converted or eliminated, or placed on static display; for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, the data from the unique identifier; the location of such item; the location at which such processes will take place; the procedures to be carried out; and in each case, the scheduled date of the initiation of such processes;

2. notification, no later than five days after the initiation of a conversion or elimination process, of the date on which that process began. Such notification shall include: the number of items, and, as applicable, the type, category, variant, and version of each item to be converted or eliminated; for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, the data from the unique identifier; the location for such a process; for each item, the date of the initiation of the process; and the procedures being carried out during the process. Such notification shall not be required if such a process was subjected to inspection;

3. notification, no less than five days in advance, of the intention to install an ICBM of a different type or a training model of a missile of such different type in a silo launcher of ICBMs if, during the conversion of such silo launcher of ICBMs, the silo door was not removed. Such notification shall include: the type of the ICBM or type of the training model of a missile to be installed in that silo launcher of ICBMs; the location of that silo launcher of ICBMs; and the date on which an ICBM of a different type or a training model of a missile of such different type is to be installed in that silo launcher of ICBMs;

4. notification, no later than five days after completion, of the completion of:

(a) the elimination of a silo launcher of ICBMs, silo training launcher, silo test launcher, or soft-site launcher, if grading was performed during the process of its elimination. Such notification shall include: location of the eliminated launcher; date of completion of elimination; and, in the case of a silo launcher of ICBMs, silo training
launcher, or silo test launcher, the type of ICBM it was associated with;

(b) the elimination of SLBM launchers. Such notification shall include: the number of SLBM launchers eliminated; the type of SLBM; the conversion or elimination facility at which such elimination was carried out; the date of completion of elimination; and the elimination procedures that were carried out;

(c) the elimination of heavy bombers or former heavy bombers. Such notification shall include: by type, category, and variant, the number of heavy bombers, or, by type, the number of former heavy bombers; the conversion or elimination facility at which such elimination was carried out; and the date of completion of elimination;

(d) the conversion of a heavy bomber and of its arrival at a viewing site. Such notification shall include: type, category, and variant of the heavy bomber; the conversion or elimination facility at which such conversion was carried out; the conversion procedures that were carried out; and the date of arrival of the heavy bomber at a viewing site;

(e) the elimination of an ICBM or SLBM, other than an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs. Such notification shall include: the number and type of ICBMs or SLBMs eliminated; the location at which such elimination was carried out; the elimination procedures that were carried out; and the date of completion of the elimination;

(f) procedures associated with making an item a static display. Such notification shall include: the type, and, if applicable, the category and variant of the item for static display; for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, the data from the unique identifier; the date of arrival and the location at which inspection of such an item may take place; and the name and coordinates of the location at which such an item is to be on static display;

5. notification, no later than five days after completion, of the static testing of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs or the first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, or if such testing involved the removal of propellant segments by dissection, each time a propellant segment is removed from an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs or from the first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs. Such notification shall include: the ICBM type; the data from the unique identifier; the length of the remaining portion of the stage after segment removal, if static testing was accomplished through dissection; and the location and date of the static testing;

6. notification, no later than 90 days after entry into force of the Treaty, and no less than 90 days prior to the beginning of each of the six subsequent one-year periods after entry into force of the Treaty, of the annual schedule for conversion or elimination of ICBMs, SLBMs, ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, heavy bombers, former heavy bombers, and fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs, subject to the provisions of the Treaty. Such notification shall include: the number and types of such items planned for conversion or elimination during that one-year period; and the planned date of the initiation of the conversion or elimination process of each such item;

7. notification, no less than 30 days in advance of the initiation of the elimination process for the first ICBM of a particular type of ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, of data to be used to identify the type of such an ICBM within its launch canister. Such notification shall include: the data to be used for the identification of the type of ICBM, including necessary dimensions; and the proposed methods to be used by the inspectors to identify the type of ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs.

V. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING COOPERATIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL MEANS OF VERIFICATION

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(e) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning cooperative measures to
enhance the effectiveness of national technical means of verification:

1. notification containing a request for a display in the open of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs located within specified restricted areas, rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs located at specified parking sites, or all heavy bombers located within a specified air base. Such notification shall include:

   (a) for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, the ICBM base and the restricted areas at that ICBM base at which the display is requested;

   (b) for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, the rail garrisons and the parking sites at those rail garrisons at which the display is requested;

   (c) for heavy bombers, the air base at which the display is requested.

2. notification, no later than 12 hours after receipt of a request pursuant to subparagraph 1(c) of this Section, concerning heavy bombers that cannot be displayed on request because they are not readily movable due to maintenance or operations. Such notification shall include: the air base; and the number, type, and category of heavy bombers that are not readily movable due to maintenance or operations;

3. notification, no later than 12 hours after receipt of a request pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Section, of the cancellation due to circumstances brought about by force majeure of the display in the open of mobile launchers of ICBMs located within specified restricted areas or within specified parking sites or of heavy bombers located at a specified air base. Such notification shall include: the reasons for the cancellation of the display; the facility; and, if possible, the approximate date when conditions will permit a new display;

4. notification, no later than 24 hours after the exit, of the exit of a ballistic missile submarine from a covered facility in which conversion of its SLBM launchers was carried out. Such notification shall include: the date of exit; the facility where such conversion was carried out; the type of the submarine; and the type of SLBM before and after conversion;

5. notification containing a request for a display in the open of a special purpose submarine located at a specified port. Such notification shall include the name of the port at which the display is to be conducted.

VI. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING FLIGHT TESTS OF ICBMs OR SLBMs AND NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING TELEMETRIC INFORMATION

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(f) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning flight tests of ICBMs or SLBMs and notifications concerning telemetric information:

1. notification of any flight test of an ICBM or SLBM, including any flight test of a prototype ICBM or SLBM and any flight test of an ICBM or SLBM used for delivering objects into the upper atmosphere or space. Such notification shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Notifications of Launches of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles and Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles of May 31, 1988. Such notification shall also include: telemetry broadcast frequencies to be used expressed in megahertz to the nearest one megahertz; modulation types; and information as to whether the flight test is to employ encapsulation or encryption pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article X of the Treaty;

2. notification, no less than 30 days in advance of the demonstration pursuant to subparagraph 4(b) of Section I of the Telemetry Protocol, of the proposed date and place of the demonstration of the tapes or appropriate equipment to play back the telemetric information recorded on those tapes;
3. notification, following the demonstration provided for in subparagraph 4(a) or 4(b) of Section I of the Telemetry Protocol, of the request for the opportunity to acquire playback equipment pursuant to subparagraph 4(c) of Section I of the Telemetry Protocol;

4. notification pursuant to paragraph 3 of Section I of the Telemetry Protocol, no later than 60 days after receipt of tapes that contain a recording of telemetric information, of the determination by the Party that has received the tapes of the incompleteness or insufficient quality of telemetric information recorded on the tapes that do not allow for the processing of such information. (JCIC Agreement No. 35, Article I) Such notification shall include: type of ICBM or type of SLBM; date of flight test; tape number; time periods during which incomplete or low quality recordings of telemetric information were received; and a description of the difficulties that arose during the processing of such information;

5. notification, no less than 30 days in advance of the first flight test after entry into force of the Treaty of an ICBM or SLBM of one existing type on which encryption of telemetric information will be carried out pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Section III of the Telemetry Protocol, of the type of ICBM or type of SLBM;

6. notification containing a request regarding maintenance, training, spare parts, and replacement parts. Such notification shall include, as appropriate: the type of training requested, the number of trainee team members, the location of the training and the proposed date the training would begin; the type of maintenance requested, and the location of the maintenance; the manufacturer’s name, model number, and part number, if applicable, of the malfunctioning equipment or its component, and a description of the specific equipment operating problems being experienced, including the results of any diagnostic or corrective maintenance procedures that have been attempted; the manufacturer’s name, model number, and part number, if applicable, of the spare parts or replacement parts requested;

7. notification, no later than 20 days after receipt of a request pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Section. Such notification shall include, as appropriate: the proposed point of entry, the proposed date of arrival of the maintenance team or trainee team at the point of entry, the date the training will begin, the length of the training session, the maintenance team size, the estimated delivery date of the requested spare parts or replacement parts; and the estimated cost of the services to be provided;

8. notification, no later than 10 days after receipt of a response provided pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Section. Such notification shall include, as appropriate:

   (a) acceptance of the proposed point of entry and proposed date of arrival of the team or the delivery of requested spare parts or replacement parts at the point of entry; or

   (b) a proposal for an alternate point of entry and an alternate date of arrival of the team or the delivery of requested spare parts or replacement parts at the point of entry; or

   (c) cancellation of a request regarding maintenance, training, spare parts, and replacement parts as contained in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 6 of this section. (JCIC Agreement No. 18, Article 3, Para. 1)

VII. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS AND NEW TYPES AND NEW KINDS

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(g) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning strategic offensive arms of new types and new kinds:
1. notification, no less than 48 hours in advance, of the planned departure from a production facility of the first prototype ICBM or prototype SLBM. Such notification shall include: the type of prototype ICBM or the type of prototype SLBM; the length and diameter of the prototype ICBM or prototype SLBM; the length and diameter of the first stage of such a prototype ICBM or prototype SLBM; the launch weight and maximum calculated throw-weight that the prototype ICBM could deliver to a distance of 11,000 kilometers or that the prototype SLBM could deliver to a distance of 9500 kilometers; and the name and location of the production facility that will produce the prototype ICBM or the prototype SLBM;

2. notification, no later than five days after the first flight test of a prototype ICBM of a particular type from a mobile launcher of ICBMs, or after the eighth flight test of a prototype ICBM of the same type from a fixed launcher of ICBMs, or after the exit of the twentieth prototype ICBM of the same type from a production facility, whichever is earlier, of whether ICBMs of that type shall be considered ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs. Such notification shall include: the type of the prototype ICBM; the name and location of the production facility; the basing mode of the new type of ICBM; and, if the prototype is declared to be an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, data on the technical characteristics of the prototype ICBM according to the categories of data specified in Annex F to the Memorandum of Understanding;

3. notification of a decision to forego deployment of an ICBM of a new type as an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, for a new type of ICBM that had been considered to be an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs pursuant to a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Section but that had not been flight tested from a mobile launcher of ICBMs, and that such an ICBM is not subject to the provisions for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the Treaty. Such notification shall include: the type of the ICBM; and the name and location of the production facility;

4. notification, no later than five days after the twentieth flight test of a prototype ICBM or prototype SLBM of a particular type or the declaration by the developing Party that the ICBM or SLBM of such particular type shall be accountable for the purposes of warhead and throw-weight attribution, or no less than 30 days in advance of the deployment of the first ICBM or SLBM of the same particular type, whichever is earlier, that the prototype ICBM or prototype SLBM shall be considered an ICBM or SLBM of a new type. Such notification shall include: the type of ICBM of the new type or the type of SLBM of the new type; the name and location of the production facility; the data for the ICBM or SLBM of a new type by categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding; if used as the basis for the new type, a statement whether the ICBM or SLBM of the new type differs from an ICBM or SLBM, respectively, of each existing type and previously declared new type in terms of the length of the first stage used for confirming the new type or in terms of the launch weight; the location for the exhibition or exhibitions conducted pursuant to paragraph 11 of Article XI of the Treaty; and the date for such an exhibition or such exhibitions, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after this notification has been provided; [Agreed State 32]

5. notification of the cessation of development of an ICBM or SLBM of a new type and of the intention not to deploy such ICBMs or SLBMs. Such notification shall include: the type of the prototype ICBM or prototype SLBM; the name and location of the production facility that produced the prototype ICBMs or prototype SLBMs; the number of prototype ICBMs or prototype SLBMs in existence; and the elimination facility for the prototype ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs;

6. notification, no less than 48 hours in advance of the departure, of the departure of a mobile launcher of prototype ICBMs from its production facility. Such notification shall include: the type of the prototype ICBM for which the mobile launcher is intended; the name and location of the production facility; and the date of departure;
7. notification, no later than five days after the exit, of the exit of the first heavy bomber of a new type from the shop, plant, or building where its assembly was performed. Such notification shall include: the type and the category of the heavy bomber; the name and location of the production facility; and the date of exit;

8. notification, no later than five days after the arrival, of the arrival of the first heavy bomber of a new type, new category of a type, or new variant of a category and type at the first air base at which any such heavy bomber has begun to be based. Such notification shall include: the type, category, and, if applicable, variant of the heavy bomber; the air base at which the heavy bomber has begun to be based; the date of its initial basing at that air base; the technical data for heavy bombers of the new type, new category of a type, or new variant of a category and type provided for in Annex G to the Memorandum of Understanding; the location for the exhibition pursuant to paragraph 12 of Article XI of the Treaty; and the date for such an exhibition, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such notification has been provided;

9. notification, at the choice of the developing Party, either no later than five days after the exit, of the exit of the first long-range nuclear ALCM of a new type from the production facility; or no less than six months in advance of the arrival, of the arrival of the first long-range nuclear ALCM of a new type at the first air base for heavy bombers at which it is to be located. Such notification shall include: the type of long-range nuclear ALCM; and either the date of exit of that first long-range nuclear ALCM of the new type from the production facility, or the planned date of the arrival of that first long-range nuclear ALCM of the new type at the first air base for heavy bombers, whichever is applicable;

10. Notification, no later than five days after the flight test, of the flight test of a long-range nuclear ALCM from a bomber of a type, from none of which a long range nuclear ALCM has previously been flight-tested. Such notification shall include: the type of heavy bomber from which the long-range nuclear ALCM has been first flight-tested; the date of the flight test; the heavy bomber technical data provided for in Annex G to the Memorandum of Understanding; the location for the exhibition pursuant to paragraph 12 of Article XI of the Treaty; and the date for such an exhibition, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such notification has been provided;

11. Notification, no later than 48 hours after the arrival, of the arrival of the first long-range nuclear ALCM of a new type at the first air base for heavy bombers. Such notification shall include: the type of long-range nuclear ALCM; the date of arrival; the technical data for a long-range nuclear ALCM of the new type provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding; the location for the exhibition of a long range nuclear ALCM of the new type; and the date for such an exhibition, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such notification has been provided;

12. Notification, at the choice of the developing Party, either no later than five days after the exit, of the exit of the first long-range non-nuclear ALCM of a new type from the production facility; or, if a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of a new type has not been previously exhibited, no less than six months in advance of the arrival, of the arrival of the first long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type at the first air base for heavy bombers at which it is to be located. Such notification shall include: the type of long-range non-nuclear ALCM; either the date of exit of that first long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type from the production facility, or the planned date of the arrival of that first long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type at the first air base for heavy bombers at which it is to be located, whichever is applicable; and the features that make a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type distinguishable from long-range nuclear ALCMs. No later than 48 hours after such notification has been provided, one photograph of such a long-range non-nuclear ALCM shall be provided through diplomatic channels. The long-range non-nuclear ALCM shown in such photograph may be covered to the extent provided for in paragraph 5 of Section 1 of Annex 4 to the
Inspection Protocol;

13. Notification, if a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of a new type has not been previously exhibited, no less than 60 days in advance of the arrival, of the arrival of the first long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type at the first air base for heavy bombers at which it is to be located. Such notification shall include: the type of long-range non-nuclear ALCM; the planned date of the arrival of the first long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type at the first air base for heavy bombers at which it is to be located; the location for the exhibition of a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type to demonstrate the features that make such a long-range non-nuclear ALCM distinguishable from long-range nuclear ALCMs; and the date for such an exhibition, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such notification has been provided;

14. Notification, if a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of a new type has not been previously exhibited, no less than 30 days in advance of the flight test, of the first flight test of a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type from an airplane of a type, from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested. Such notification shall include: the type of long-range non-nuclear ALCM; if a heavy bomber will be used to conduct the flight test, the type of heavy bomber; the planned date of the flight test; the features that make a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type distinguishable from long-range nuclear ALCMs; the location for the exhibition of a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type to demonstrate such features; and the date for such an exhibition, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such notification has been provided. No later than 48 hours after such notification has been provided, one photograph of such a long-range non-nuclear ALCM shall be provided through diplomatic channels. The long-range non-nuclear ALCM shown in such photograph may be covered to the extent provided for in paragraph 5 of Section I of Annex 4 to the Inspection Protocol;

15. Notification, if a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of a new type has not been previously exhibited, no less than 30 days in advance of the flight test, of the first flight test of a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type armed with two or more weapons. Such notification shall include: the type of long-range non-nuclear ALCM; if a heavy bomber will be used to conduct the flight test, the type of heavy bomber; the planned date of the flight test; the features that make a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type distinguishable from long-range nuclear ALCMs; the location for the exhibition of a long-range non-nuclear ALCM of the new type to demonstrate such features; and the date for such an exhibition, which shall be no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such notification has been provided. No later than 48 hours after such notification has been provided, one photograph of such a long-range non-nuclear ALCM shall be provided through diplomatic channels. The long-range non-nuclear ALCM shown in such photograph may be covered to the extent provided for in paragraph 5 of Section I of Annex 4 to the Inspection Protocol;

16. Notification of the development of a new kind of strategic offensive arm, no later than 30 days after the first flight test of such an arm, unless issues concerning such an arm have been raised earlier within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission. Such notification shall include: a description of the new kind of strategic offensive arm; and the date of its first flight test.

VIII. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING CHANGES IN THE CONTENT OF INFORMATION PROVIDED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE VIII OF THE TREATY, INCLUDING THE RESCHEDULING OF ACTIVITIES

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(h) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning changes in the content of information provided pursuant to that Article, including the rescheduling of activities:
1. notification, no less than 12 hours in advance of the scheduled date of the initiation of the activity, of a change to information specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4, 5, or 9 of Section II of this Protocol. Such notification shall include: the number of the earlier notification; and the changed information. If the change in the scheduled date specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4, 5, or 9 of Section II of this Protocol is more than four days, an additional notification shall be provided specifying the new scheduled date, subject to the same conditions as the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4, 5, or 9 of Section II of this Protocol;

2. notification, no less than five days in advance of the scheduled date of the initiation of the activity, of a change in the information specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section IV of this Protocol. Such notification shall include: the number of the earlier notification; and the new information.

As an exception to the requirement to provide such notification five days in advance, such notification shall be provided no later than 12 hours after the date specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section IV of this Protocol if the following conditions are met: the change in the scheduled date results from a delay in the initiation of the activity, and the inspected Party determines, less than five days before the scheduled date or on that date, that a delay will occur. Regardless of when the delay in the initiation of the activity occurred, if the change in the scheduled date is more than five days, an additional notification shall be provided specifying the new scheduled date, subject to the same conditions as the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section IV of this Protocol. (JICIC Agreement No. 20, Article I)

If there is a delay in an activity specified in an advance notification provided in accordance with a paragraph of this Protocol other than paragraph 4, 5, or 9 of Section II, paragraph 1 of Section IV, or paragraph 1 of Section VI and if that delay exceeds twice the amount of time in advance that is required for such notification, an additional notification shall be provided, subject to the same conditions as the original notification.

IX. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING INSPECTIONS AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(i) of Article VIII of the Treaty, notifications concerning inspections and continuous monitoring activities provided for in Section III of the Inspection Protocol.

X. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING OPERATIONAL DISPERSALS

Each Party shall provide to the other Party, pursuant to subparagraph 3(j) of Article VIII of the Treaty, the following notifications concerning operational dispersals:

1. notification, no later than 18 hours after the dispersal begins, of the beginning of the operational dispersal. Such notification shall include: the date and time of the beginning of the operational dispersal; and the reasons for the operational dispersal;

2. notification of the completion of the operational dispersal. Such notification shall include: the date and time of the completion of the operational dispersal;

3. notification of the suspension, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article XIV of the Treaty, of the obligation to provide notifications, to carry out cooperative measures, and to allow inspections during the operational dispersal. Such notification shall include: the notifications, inspections, and cooperative measures that are temporarily suspended; and the date on which such suspension began;

4. notification, before the time specified in paragraph 2 of this Section, of the
resumption of the obligation to provide notifications, to carry out cooperative measures, and to allow inspections that had been suspended in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Section. Such notification shall include: the specific notifications, inspections, and cooperative measures that will resume; and the date of such resumption;

5. notification, by a Party that suspended notifications during the operational dispersal pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article XIV of the Treaty, no later than three days after the date specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 2 or 4 of this Section, providing either:

(a) that Party’s data updated for each category of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding; and the notifications of incomplete movements that would have been provided pursuant to the provisions of this Protocol but for the temporary suspension of the obligation to provide such notifications; or

(b) all the notifications that should have been provided but for the temporary suspension of the obligation to provide such notifications;

6. notification, by a Party that suspended notifications during the operational dispersal pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article XIV of the Treaty and elected to provide updated data in accordance with subparagraph 5(a) of this Section, no later than three days after the date specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 2 or 4 of this Section, providing all the notifications that would have been provided in accordance with Sections III, VI, and VII of this Protocol but for the temporary suspension of the obligation to provide such notifications;

7. notification, no later than three days after the date and time specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Section, of the location of all heavy bombers that were not located at their air bases as of such date and time. Such notification shall also include, for each heavy bomber that was not located at its air base: the specific air base to which the heavy bomber had not returned; and the name of the airfield within national territory, or the general location outside national territory, where such a heavy bomber was located.

This Protocol is an integral part of the Treaty and shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Treaty and shall remain in force so long as the Treaty remains in force. As provided for in subparagraph (b) of Article XV of the Treaty, the Parties may agree upon such additional measures as may be necessary to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty. The Parties agree that, if it becomes necessary to make changes in this Protocol that do not affect substantive rights or obligations under the Treaty, they shall use the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission to reach agreement on such changes, without resorting to the procedure for making amendments set forth in Article XVIII of the Treaty.

INF

The following placeholder language, copied from the INF Treaty, includes proven mechanisms for effective verification of missile elimination that can be adapted for this Arrangement.

[Notifications]

1. The Memorandum of Understanding contains categories of data relevant to obligations undertaken with regard to this Treaty and lists all intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, launchers of such missiles, and support structures and support equipment associated with such missiles and launchers, possessed by the Parties as of November 1, 1987. Updates of that data and notifications required by this Article shall
be provided according to the categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding.

2. The Parties shall update that data and provide the notifications required by this Treaty through the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, established pursuant to the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Establishment of Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers of September 15, 1987.

3. No later than 30 days after entry into force of this Treaty, each Party shall provide the other Party with updated data, as of the date of entry into force of this Treaty, for all categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding.

4. No later than 30 days after the end of each six-month interval following the entry into force of this Treaty, each Party shall provide updated data for all categories of data contained in the Memorandum of Understanding by informing the other Party of all changes, completed and in process, in that data, which have occurred during the six-month interval since the preceding data exchange, and the net effect of those changes.

5. Upon entry into force of this Treaty and thereafter, each Party shall provide the following notifications to the other Party:

   (a) notification, no less than 30 days in advance, of the scheduled date of the elimination of a specific deployment area, missile operating base or missile support facility;

   (b) notification, no less than 30 days in advance, of changes in the number or location of elimination facilities, including the location and scheduled date of each change;

   (c) notification, except with respect to launches of intermediate-range missiles for the purpose of their elimination, no less than 30 days in advance, of the scheduled date of the initiation of the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter range missiles, and stages of such missiles, and launchers of such missiles and support structures and support equipment associated with such missiles and launchers, including:

      (i) the number and type of items of missile systems to be eliminated; (ii) the elimination site;

      (iii) for intermediate-range missiles, the location from which such missiles, launchers of such missiles and support equipment associated with such missiles and launchers are moved to the elimination facility; and (iv) except in the case of support structures, the point of entry to be used by an inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 7 of Article XI of this Treaty and the estimated time of departure of an inspection team from the point of entry to the elimination facility;

   (d) notification, no less than ten days in advance, of the scheduled date of the launch, or the scheduled date of the initiation of a series of launches, of intermediate-range missiles for the purpose of their elimination, including:

      (i) the type of missiles to be eliminated;

      (ii) the location of the launch, or, if elimination is by a series of launches, the location of such launches and the number of launches in the series; (iii) the point of entry to be used by an inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 7 of Article XI of this Treaty; and (iv) the estimated time of departure of an inspection team from the point of entry to the elimination facility;
(e) notification, no later than 48 hours after they occur, of changes in the number of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, launchers of such missiles and support structures and support equipment associated with such missiles and launchers resulting from elimination as described in the Protocol on Elimination, including:

(i) the number and type of items of a missile system which were eliminated; and

(ii) the date and location of such elimination; and

(f) notification of transit of intermediate-range or shorter-range missiles or launchers of such missiles, or the movement of training missiles or training launchers for such intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles, no later than 48 hours after it has been completed, including:

(i) the number of missiles or launchers;

(ii) the points, dates, and times of departure and arrival;

(iii) the mode of transport; and

(iv) the location and time at that location at least once every four days during the period of transit.

6. Upon entry into force of this Treaty and thereafter, each Party shall notify the other Party, no less than ten days in advance, of the scheduled date and location of the launch of a research and development booster system as described in paragraph 12 of Article VII of this Treaty.

Inter-American Convention on Transparency

This Arrangement will be informed by the Inter-American Convention on Transparency, key provisions for which are in this placeholder language.

[ANNUAL REPORTS ON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS]

1. States Parties shall report annually to the depositary on their imports and exports of conventional weapons during the preceding calendar year, providing information, with respect to imports, on the exporting State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons imported; and information, with respect to exports, on the importing State, and the quantity and type of conventional weapons exported. Any State Party may supplement its submission with any additional information it considers relevant, such as the designation and model of the conventional weapons.

2. Information to be submitted pursuant to this article shall be provided to the depositary as soon as possible, but no later than June 15 of each year.

3. Reporting pursuant to this article shall be in the format of Annex II (A) and (B).

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON ACQUISITIONS OF CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

In addition to providing the annual reports specified in Article III, States Parties shall notify the depositary of acquisitions of conventional weapons as follows:

a. Notification of acquisition through imports. These notifications to the depositary shall be made no later than 90 days after incorporation of imported conventional weapons into the inventory of the armed forces. Notifications shall indicate the exporting State, as well as the quantity and type of imported conventional
weapons. Any State Party may supplement its submission with any additional information it considers relevant, such as the designation and model of the conventional weapons. Reporting pursuant to this paragraph shall be in the format of Annex II (C).

b. Notification of acquisition through national production. These notifications to the depositary shall be made no later than 90 days after incorporation of the conventional weapons acquired through national production into the inventory of the armed forces. Notifications shall indicate the quantity and type of conventional weapons. Any State Party may supplement its submission with any additional information it considers relevant, such as the designation and model of the conventional weapons. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Convention, States Parties may also supplement such notifications with information on reconfiguration or modification of conventional weapons. To encourage further transparency in acquisitions through national production, the obligation of each State Party to notify under this paragraph may be fulfilled, in accordance with its domestic legislation, through notice to the depositary of a national funding commitment for conventional weapons to be incorporated into that State’s inventory during the upcoming budget year. Reporting pursuant to this paragraph shall be in the format of Annex II (D).

c. Notification of no activity. States Parties with no imports or acquisitions of conventional weapons through national production during the preceding calendar year shall so report to the depositary as soon as possible, but no later than June 15. Reporting pursuant to this paragraph shall be in the format of Annex II (A) and (B).]

Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons serves as a model for other regional application.

CHAPTER VI: TRANSPARENCY AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

NATIONAL ELECTRONIC DATABASE

1. The States Parties shall establish and maintain, at the national level, a centralized electronic database on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly.

2. The data shall be kept in the national databases for a minimum of 30 years, including marking procedures and all other relevant and related data.

3. All the data in the national electronic databases must also be kept by each State Party in paper form in a centralized national register.

4. The following information shall be registered in the database:

   (a) Type or model, calibre and quantity of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly, found in the national territory of each State Party, including those manufactured locally;

   (b) The content of the marking as indicated in the present Convention;

   (c) The names and addresses of the former and current owners of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly and, if applicable, subsequent owners;

   (d) The date of registration of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and
assemblies;

(e) The name and address of the shipper, any intermediary, the consignee and the user indicated on the end-user certificate;

(f) The origin, points of departure, transit, if applicable, entry and destination, as well as the customs notations and the dates of departure, transit and delivery to the end-user;

(g) Full details concerning export, transit and import licences (quantities and batches corresponding to the same licence as well as the validity of the licence);

(h) Full details concerning method(s) of shipment and shipper(s); the monitoring agency or agencies (on departure, at the point of transit if applicable and on arrival);

(i) Description of the nature of the transaction (commercial or non-commercial, private or public, conversion, repair); and, where applicable, complete information concerning the insurer and/or the financial institution involved in the operation;

(j) Information concerning civilian owners of small arms, in particular: name, address, marking of the weapon, licences;

(k) The name and complete and up-to-date addresses of every home producer or industrial manufacturer, every distributor and every repairer of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly.

SUBREGIONAL ELECTRONIC DATABASE

1. The States Parties stipulate that the Secretary-General of Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) shall establish and maintain as a means of promoting and strengthening confidence, a subregional electronic database of transfers of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly.

2. The information shall be kept in the subregional database for a minimum of 30 years, including marking procedures and all other relevant and related data.

3. The Secretary-General of ECCAS, in conjunction with the States Parties, shall determine the modalities for the establishment and management of the subregional database, including all the areas to be covered.

4. The States Parties shall periodically provide the Secretary-General of ECCAS with information to be included in the subregional electronic database, including information relating to marking procedures and all other relevant and related data.

5. The States Parties shall submit to the Secretary-General of ECCAS an annual report on the management and operation of their respective national databases.

6. The Secretary-General of ECCAS shall prepare for the States Parties an annual report regarding the management and operation of the subregional database.

7. All the data in the subregional database must also be kept by the Secretary-General of ECCAS in a subregional register in paper form.

SUBREGIONAL ELECTRONIC DATABASE OF WEAPONS USED IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

1. The States Parties stipulate that the Secretary-General of ECCAS shall establish and maintain, in order to ensure control of their movement, a subregional electronic database of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts
and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly intended for use in peacekeeping operations.

2. The States Parties stipulate that the data, including data relating to weapons and ammunition collected during disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, shall be kept in the subregional database of weapons used in peacekeeping operations for a minimum of 30 years.

3. The States Parties stipulate that the Secretary-General of ECCAS, in conjunction with the States Parties, shall determine the modalities for the establishment and management of the subregional database of weapons used in peacekeeping operations, including all the areas to be covered.

4. The States Parties shall provide the Secretary-General of ECCAS with all the information to be included in the database of weapons used in peacekeeping operations, including information relating to marking procedures and all other relevant and related data.

5. All the data in the subregional database of weapons used in peacekeeping operations must also be kept by each State Party in a national register, in paper form, and by the Secretary-General of ECCAS in a subregional register in paper form.

**DIALOGUE WITH INTERNATIONAL MANUFACTURERS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

1. The States Parties shall communicate with international producers and suppliers of arms, as well as the competent international and regional organizations, and may also request the Secretary-General of ECCAS for relevant information, including information relating to peacekeeping operations, with a view to the exchange of information and the strengthening of the implementation of this Convention.

2. The Secretary-General of ECCAS shall also take the necessary steps to ensure that international weapons manufacturers support, respect and conform to the spirit and letter of this Convention through, inter alia, the signing of memorandums of understanding and/or framework agreements for cooperation.

**CONFIDENCE-BUILDING**

1. In order to strengthen confidence, the States Parties shall establish a system of judicial cooperation and shall share and exchange information through the customs, police, water and forest services, the gendarmerie, the border guards or any other competent State body.

2. The information exchanged may concern criminal groups and networks of illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly.

3. The States Parties shall also exchange information on sources and supply routes, consignee States, means of transport and any financial support available to the groups indicated in paragraph 2 of this article.

4. Each State Party shall inform the others of the convictions of individuals or legal entities involved in manufacture, trade or illicit trafficking decided by its courts. The information shall also cover any seizure and destruction operations.

5. Without prejudice to other actions they might take, the States Parties shall also exchange data relating to:

   (a) Manufacture (marking system and techniques, authorized manufacturers);
(b) Transfers (exports to and/or imports from any other State, transit, available information concerning national legislation, existing practices and controls, authorized dealers and brokers);

(c) Existing stockpiles (security, destruction, losses, thefts, illicit seizures).

6. The cooperation mechanism and the system for the exchange of information must make it possible, inter alia, to improve the capacity of the security forces and other intelligence services including through training sessions on investigative procedures and law enforcement techniques in relation to the implementation of this Convention.

7. In order to promote transparency, the States Parties shall prepare an annual national report on requests for transfer authorizations and end-user certificates that have been accepted or denied by the competent national authorities.

8. The annual report of each State Party must include at a minimum, for each transfer authorization that has been denied or accepted, the following information:

(a) The type and number of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly;

(b) The name and complete and up-to-date address of the applicant; (c) The number and reasons for denial or acceptance of the transfer; (d) The measures taken to respect the relevant provisions of this Convention, including the enacting of specific laws.

9. The States Parties shall submit their annual report on transfers to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and to the subregional electronic database on small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly, maintained by ECCAS.

10. The States Parties stipulate that requests for assistance in tracing small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly, shall contain detailed information, including, inter alia:

(a) Information describing the illicit nature of the small arm or light weapon, including the legal justification therefor and the circumstances under which the weapon in question was found;

(b) Detailed identification of the weapon, including the markings, type, calibre, serial number, country of import or manufacture and other relevant information;

(c) Intended use of the information requested;

(d) A specific listing of the information to be provided by the State receiving the tracing request.

11. The State Party receiving the tracing request shall acknowledge receipt of this request within one month and shall duly examine it. It shall respond formally to the request made by the other State within a maximum period of three months from the date of receipt.

12. In responding to a tracing request, the requested State Party shall provide the requesting State with all available and relevant information.

13. The States Parties shall record in their respective national databases and shall exchange information on industrial and home-based manufacturers of small arms.
and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly.]

Article V Elimination Procedures

Each State Party to this Arrangement shall eliminate all its strategic, intermediate range, shorter-range, and short range missiles and launchers of such missiles, and all support structures and support equipment associated with such missiles and launchers in accordance with the procedures which are subject to an agreement and weapons within the CFE categories based upon the elimination procedures of UNMOVIC, START and INF and CFE. Each State Party to this Arrangement shall reduce the other categories of weapon systems and supporting equipment and manufacturing capability subject to agreement.

CFE

This placeholder language shows the weapons elimination provisions in the CFE Treaty; it would be extended in this Arrangement to include naval vessels and weapons.

[Protocol on procedures governing the reduction of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe

The States Parties hereby agree upon procedures governing the reduction of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty as set forth in Article VIII of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, hereinafter referred to as the Treaty.

SECTION I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REDUCTION

1. Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty shall be reduced in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Protocol and the other protocols listed in Article VIII, paragraph 1 of the Treaty. Any one of such procedures shall be deemed sufficient, when conducted in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of the Treaty or this Protocol, to carry out reduction.

2. Each State Party shall have the right to use any technological means it deems appropriate to implement the procedures for reducing conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty.

3. Each State Party shall have the right to remove, retain and use those components and parts of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty which are not themselves subject to reduction in accordance with the provisions of Section II of this Protocol, and to dispose of debris.

4. Unless otherwise provided for in this Protocol, conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty shall be reduced so as to preclude their further use or restoration for military purposes.

5. After entry into force of the Treaty, additional procedures for reduction may be proposed by any State Party. Such proposals shall be communicated to all other States Parties and shall provide the details of such procedures in the same format as the procedures set forth in this Protocol. Any such procedures shall be deemed sufficient to carry out the reduction of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty upon a decision to that effect by the Joint Consultative Group.

SECTION II. STANDARDS FOR PRESENTATION AT REDUCTION SITES

1. Each item of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty which is to be reduced shall be presented at a reduction site. Each such item shall consist, at a minimum, of the following parts and elements:
(A) for battle tanks: the hull, turret and integral main armament. For the purposes of this Protocol, an integral main armament of a battle tank shall be deemed to include the gun tube, breech system, trunnions and trunnion mounts;

(B) for armoured combat vehicles: the hull, turret and integral main armament, if any. For the purposes of this Protocol, an integral main armament of an armoured combat vehicle shall be deemed to include the gun tube, breech system, trunnions and trunnion mounts. For the purposes of this Protocol, an integral main armament shall be deemed not to include machine guns of less than 20 millimetre calibre, all of which may be salvaged;

(C) for artillery: the tube, breech system, cradle including trunnions and trunnion mounts, trails, if any; or launcher tubes or launcher rails and their bases; or mortar tubes and their base plates. In the case of self-propelled pieces of artillery, the vehicle hull and turret, if any, shall also be presented;

(D) for combat aircraft: the fuselage; and

(E) for attack helicopters: the fuselage, including the transmission mounting area.

2. In each case, the item presented at the reduction site in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Section shall consist of a complete assembly.

3. Parts and elements of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty not specified in paragraph 1 of this Section, as well as parts and elements which are not affected by reduction under the procedures of this Protocol, including the turrets of armoured personnel carriers equipped only with machine guns, may be disposed of as the State Party undertaking the reduction decides.

SECTION III. PROCEDURES FOR REDUCTION OF BATTLE TANKS BY DESTRUCTION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to choose any one of the following sets of procedures each time it carries out the destruction of battle tanks at reduction sites.

2. Procedure for destruction by severing:

   (A) removal of special equipment from the chassis, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of onboard armament systems; (B) removal of the turret, if any;

   (C) for the gun breech system, either:

   (1) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; or (2) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block;

   (D) severing of the gun tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring;

   (E) severing of either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount in the turret;

   (F) severing of two sections from the perimeter of the hull turret aperture, each constituting a portion of a sector with an angle of no less than 60 degrees and, at a minimum, 200 millimetres in radial axis, centred on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle; and

   (G) severing of sections from both sides of the hull which include the final drive apertures, by vertical and horizontal cuts in the side plates and diagonal cuts in the deck or belly plates and front or rear plates, so that, the final drive apertures are contained in
the severed portions.

3. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition:

(A) hull, hatches and cornerplates shall be open to maximise venting; (B) an explosive charge shall be placed inside the gun tube where the trunnions connect to the gun mount or cradle;

(C) an explosive charge shall be placed on the outside of the hull between the second and third road wheels, or between the third and fourth road wheels in a six road wheel configuration, avoiding natural weaknesses such as welds or escape hatches. The charge must be located within the radius of the turret casting. A second charge shall be placed on the inside of the hull on the same side of the tank, offset and opposite to the external charge;

(D) an explosive charge shall be placed on the inside of the turret casting in the area of the main armament mounting; and

(E) all charges shall be fired simultaneously so that the main hull and turret are cracked and distorted; the breech block is stripped from the gun tube, fused or deformed; the gun tube is split or longitudinally cut; the gun mount or cradle is ruptured so as to be unable to mount a gun tube; and damage is caused to the running gear so that at least one of the road wheel stations is destroyed.

4. Procedure for destruction by deformation:

(A) removal of special equipment from the chassis, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of onboard armament systems; (B) removal of the turret, if any;

(C) for the gun breech system, either:

(1) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; or (2) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block;

(D) severing of the gun tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring;

(E) severing of either of the gun trunnions; and

(F) the hull and turret shall be deformed so that their widths are each reduced by at least 20 percent.

5. Procedure for destruction by smashing:

(A) a heavy steel wrecking ball, or the equivalent, shall be dropped repeatedly onto the hull and turret until the hull is cracked in at least three separate places and the turret in at least one place;

(B) the hits of the ball on the turret shall render either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount inoperative, and deform visibly the breech ring; and (C) the gun tube shall be visibly cracked or bent.

SECTION IV. PROCEDURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF ARMOURED COMBAT VEHICLES BY DESTRUCTION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to choose any of the following sets of procedures each time it carries out the destruction of armoured combat vehicles at reduction sites.

2. Procedure for destruction by severing:
(A) for all armoured combat vehicles, removal of special equipment from the chassis, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of on-board armament systems;

(B) for tracked armoured combat vehicles, severing of sections from both sides of the hull which include the final drive apertures, by vertical and horizontal cuts in the side plates and diagonal cuts in the deck or belly plates and front or rear plates, so that the final drive apertures are contained in the severed portions;

(C) for wheeled armoured combat vehicles, severing of sections from both sides of the hull which include the front wheel final gearbox mounting areas by vertical, horizontal and irregular cuts in the side, front, deck and belly plates so that the front wheel final gearbox mounting areas are included in the severed portions at a distance of no less than 100 millimetres from the cuts; and

(D) in addition, for armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles:

(1) removal of the turret;

(2) severing of either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount in the turret;

(3) for the gun breech system:

(a) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; (b) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block; or

(c) severing of the breech casing into two approximately equal parts; (4) severing of the gun tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring; and

(5) severing of two sections from the perimeter of the hull turret aperture, each constituting a portion of a sector with an angle of no less than 60 degrees and, at a minimum, 200 millimetres in radial axis, centred on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

3. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition:

(A) an explosive charge shall be placed on the interior floor at the mid-point of the vehicle;

(B) a second explosive charge shall be placed as follows:

(1) for heavy armament combat vehicles, inside the gun where the trunnions connect to the gun mount or cradle;

(2) for armoured infantry fighting vehicles, on the exterior of the receiver/breech area and lower barrel group;

(C) all hatches shall be secured; and

(D) the charges shall be detonated simultaneously so as to split the sides and top of the hull. For heavy armament combat vehicles and armoured infantry fighting vehicles, damage to the gun system shall be equivalent to that specified in paragraph 2, subparagraph (D) of this Section.

4. Procedure for destruction by smashing:

(A) a heavy steel wrecking ball, or the equivalent, shall be dropped repeatedly onto the hull and the turret, if any, until the hull is cracked in at least three separate places and the turret, if any, in one place;
(B) in addition, for heavy armament combat vehicles:

(1) the hits of the ball on the turret shall render either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount inoperative, and shall deform visibly the breech ring; and (2) the gun tube shall be visibly cracked or bent.

SECTION V. PROCEDURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF ARTILLERY BY DESTRUCTION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to choose any one of the following sets of procedures each time it carries out the destruction of guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers, multiple launch rocket systems or mortars at reduction sites.

2. Procedure for destruction by severing of guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers, or mortars, that are not self propelled:

(A) removal of special equipment, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of the gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortar;

(B) for the breech system, if any, of the gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortar, either: (1) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; or (2) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block;

(C) severing of the tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring;

(D) severing of the left trunnion of the cradle and the mounting area of that trunnion in the upper carriage; and

(E) severing of the trails, or the base plate of the mortar, into two approximately equal parts.

3. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition of guns, howitzers, or artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers that are not self propelled:

(A) explosive charges shall be placed in the tube, on one cradle mount in the upper carriage and on the trails, and detonated so that:

(1) the tube is split or longitudinally torn within 1.5 metres of the breech; (2) the breech block is torn off, deformed or partially melted;

(3) the attachments between the tube and the breech ring and between one of the trunnions of the cradle and the upper carriage are destroyed or sufficiently damaged to make them further inoperative; and

(4) the trails are separated into two approximately equal parts or sufficiently damaged to make them further inoperative.

4. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition of mortars that are not self-propelled: explosive charges shall be placed in the mortar tube and on the base plate so that, when the charges are detonated, the mortar tube is ruptured in its lower half and the base plate is severed into two approximately equal parts.

5. Procedure for destruction by deformation of mortars that are not self propelled:

(A) the mortar tube shall be visibly bent approximately at its mid-point; and (B) the base plate shall be bent approximately on the centreline at an angle of at least 45
degrees.

6. Procedure for destruction by severing of self-propelled guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortars: (A) removal of special equipment, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of the gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortar;

(B) for the breech system, if any, of the gun, howitzer, artillery piece combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortar, either: (1) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; or (2) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block;

(C) severing of the tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring;

(D) severing of the left trunnion and trunnion mount; and

(E) severing of sections of both sides from the hull which include the final drive apertures, by vertical and horizontal cuts in the side plates and diagonal cuts in the deck or belly plates and front or rear plates, so that the final drive apertures are contained in the severed portions.

7. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition of self-propelled guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortars:

(A) for self-propelled guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortars with a turret: the method specified for battle tanks in Section III, paragraph 3 of this Protocol shall be applied in order to achieve results equivalent to those specified in that provision; and (B) for self-propelled guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortars without a turret: an explosive charge shall be placed in the hull under the forward edge of the traversing deck that supports the tube, and detonated so as to separate the deck plate from the hull. For the destruction of the weapon system, the method specified for guns, howitzers, or artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers in paragraph 3 of this Section shall be applied in order to achieve results equivalent to those specified in that provision.

8. Procedure for destruction by smashing of self-propelled guns, howitzers, artillery pieces combining the characteristics of guns and howitzers or mortars: (A) a heavy steel wrecking ball, or the equivalent, shall be dropped repeatedly onto the hull and turret, if any, until the hull is cracked in at least three separate places and the turret in at least one place;

(B) the hits of the ball on the turret shall render either of the trunnions and its trunnion mount inoperative, and deform visibly the breech ring; and (C) the tube shall be visibly cracked or bent at approximately its mid-point.

9. Procedure for destruction by severing of multiple launch rocket systems: (A) removal of special equipment from the multiple launch rocket system, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of its combat systems; and

(B) removal of tubes or launch rails, screws (gears) of elevation mechanism sectors, tube bases or launch rail bases and their rotatable parts and severing them into two approximately equal parts in areas that are not assembly joints.

10. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition of multiple launch rocket systems: a linear shaped charge shall be placed across the tubes or launcher rails, and tube or launcher rail bases. When detonated, the charge shall sever the tubes or launcher rails, tube or launcher rail bases and their rotatable parts, into two
approximately equal parts in areas that are not assembly joints.

11. Procedure for destruction by deformation of multiple launch rocket systems: all tubes or launcher rails, tube or launcher rail bases and the sighting system shall be visibly bent at approximately the mid-point.

SECTION VI. PROCEDURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF COMBAT AIRCRAFT BY DESTRUCTION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to choose any one of the following sets of procedures each time it carries out the destruction of combat aircraft at reduction sites.

2. Procedure for destruction by severing: the fuselage of the aircraft shall be divided into three parts not on assembly joints by severing its nose immediately forward of the cockpit and its tail in the central wing section area so that assembly joints, if any in the areas to be severed, shall be contained in the severed portions.

3. Procedure for destruction by deformation: the fuselage shall be deformed throughout by compression, so that its height, width or length is reduced by at least 30 percent.

4. Procedure for destruction by use as target drones:
   (A) each State Party shall have the right to reduce by use as target drones no more than 200 combat aircraft during the 40-month reduction period; (B) the target drone shall be destroyed in flight by munitions fired by the armed forces of the State Party owning the target drone;
   (C) if the attempt to shoot down the target drone fails and it is subsequently destroyed by a self-destruct mechanism, the procedures of this paragraph shall continue to apply. Otherwise the target drone may be recovered or may be claimed destroyed by accident in accordance with Section IX of this Protocol, depending on the circumstances; and
   (D) notification of destruction shall be made to all other States Parties. Such notification shall include the type of the destroyed target drone and the location where it was destroyed. Within 90 days of the notification, the State Party claiming such reduction shall send documentary evidence, such as a report of the investigation, to all other States Parties. In the event of ambiguities relating to the destruction of a particular target drone, reduction shall not be considered complete until final resolution of the matter.

SECTION VII. PROCEDURES FOR THE REDUCTION OF ATTACK HELICOPTERS BY DESTRUCTION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to choose any one of the following sets of procedures each time it carries out the destruction of attack helicopters at reduction sites.

2. Procedure for destruction by severing:
   (A) the tail boom or tail part shall be severed from the fuselage so that the assembly joint is contained in the severed portion; and
   (B) at least two transmission mounts on the fuselage shall be severed, fused or deformed.

3. Procedure for destruction by explosive demolition: any type and number of explosives may be used so that, at a minimum, after detonation the fuselage is cut into
two pieces through that section of the fuselage that contains the transmission mounting area.

4. Procedure for destruction by deformation: the fuselage shall be deformed throughout by compression so that its height, width or length is reduced by at least 30 percent.

SECTION VIII. RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR REDUCTION OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND EQUIPMENT LIMITED BY THE TREATY BY CONVERSION FOR NON-MILITARY PURPOSES

1. Each State Party shall have the right to reduce a certain number of battle tanks and armoured combat vehicles by conversion. The types of vehicles that may be converted are listed in paragraph 3 of this Section and the specific non-military purposes for which they may be converted are listed in paragraph 4 of this Section. Converted vehicles shall not be placed in service with the conventional armed forces of a State Party.

2. Each State Party shall determine the number of battle tanks and armoured combat vehicles it will convert. This number shall not exceed: (A) for battle tanks, 5.7 percent (not to exceed 750 battle tanks) of the maximum level for holdings of battle tanks it notified at the signature of the Treaty pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty, or 150 items whichever is the greater; and (B) for armoured combat vehicles, 15 percent (not to exceed 3,000 armoured combat vehicles) of the maximum level for holdings of armoured combat vehicles it notified at the signature of the Treaty pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty, or 150 items whichever is the greater.

3. The following vehicles may be converted for non-military purposes: T 54, T-55, T-62, T-64, T-72, Leopard 1, BMP-1, BTR-60, OT-64. The States Parties, within the framework of the Joint Consultative Group, may make changes to the list of vehicles which may be converted to non-military purposes. Such changes, pursuant to Article XVI, paragraph 5 of the Treaty shall be deemed improvements to the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty relating only to minor matters of a technical nature.

4. Such vehicles shall be converted for the following specific non-military purposes:

   (A) general purpose prime movers;
   (B) bulldozers;
   (C) fire fighting vehicles;
   (D) cranes;
   (E) power unit vehicles;
   (F) mineral fine crushing vehicles;
   (G) quarry vehicles;
   (H) rescue vehicles;
   (I) casualty evacuation vehicles;
   (J) transportation vehicles;
   (K) oil rig vehicles;
   (L) oil and chemical product spill cleaning vehicles;
   (M) tracked ice breaking prime movers;
(N) environmental vehicles.

The States Parties, within the framework of the Joint Consultative Group, may make changes to the list of specific non-military purposes. Such changes, pursuant to Article XVI, paragraph 5 of the Treaty shall be deemed improvements to the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty relating only to minor matters of a technical nature.

5. On entry into force of the Treaty, each State Party shall notify to all other States Parties the number of battle tanks and armoured combat vehicles that it plans to convert in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. Notification of a State Party’s intention to carry out conversion in accordance with this Section shall be given to all other States Parties at least 15 days in advance in accordance with Section X, paragraph 5 of the Protocol on Inspection. It shall specify the number and types of vehicles to be converted, the starting date and completion date of conversion, as well as the specific non-military purpose vehicles to emerge after conversion.

6. The following procedures shall be carried out before conversion of battle tanks and armoured combat vehicles at reduction sites:

(A) for battle tanks:

(1) removal of special equipment from the chassis, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of on-board armament systems; (2) removal of the turret, if any;

(3) for the gun breech system, either:

(a) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; or (b) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block;

(4) severing of the gun tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring;

(5) severing of either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount in the turret; and

(6) cutting out and removal of a portion of the hull top armour beginning from the front glacis to the middle of the hull turret aperture, together with the associated portions of the side armour at a height of no less than 200 millimetres (for the T-64 and T-72, no less than 100 millimetres) below the level of the hull top armour, as well as the associated portion of the front glacis plate severed at the same height. The severed portion of this front glacis plate shall consist of no less than the upper third; and

(B) for armoured combat vehicles:

(1) for all armoured combat vehicles, removal of special equipment from the chassis, including detachable equipment, that ensures the operation of on-board armament systems;

(2) for rear-engined vehicles, cutting out and removal of a portion of the hull top armour from the front glacis to the bulkhead of the engine-transmission compartment, together with the associated portions of the side and front armour at a height of no less than 300 millimetres below the level of the top of the assault crew compartment;

(3) for front-engined vehicles, cutting out and removal of a portion of the hull top armour plate from the bulkhead of the engine-transmission compartment to the rear of the vehicle, together with the associated portions of the side armour at a height of no less than 300 millimetres below the level of the top of the assault crew compartment; and
(4) in addition, for armoured infantry fighting vehicles and heavy armament combat vehicles:

(a) removal of the turret;

(b) severing of either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount in the turret;

(c) for the gun breech system:

(i) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; (ii) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block; or

(iii) severing of the breech casing into two approximately equal parts; and (d) severing of the gun tube into two parts at a distance of no more than 100 millimetres from the breech ring.

7. Battle tanks and armoured combat vehicles being reduced pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Section shall be subject to inspection, without right of refusal, in accordance with Section X of the Protocol on Inspection. Battle tanks and armoured combat vehicles shall be deemed reduced upon completion of the procedures specified in paragraph 6 of this Section and notification in accordance with Section X of the Protocol on Inspection.

8. Vehicles reduced pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Section shall remain subject to notification pursuant to Section IV of the Protocol on Information Exchange until final conversion for non-military purposes has been completed and notification has been made in accordance with Section X, paragraph 12 of the Protocol on Inspection.

9. Vehicles undergoing final conversion for non-military purposes shall also be subject to inspection in accordance with Section X of the Protocol on Inspection, with the following changes:

(A) the process of final conversion at a reduction site shall not be subject to inspection; and

(B) all other States Parties shall have the right to inspect fully converted vehicles, without right of refusal, upon receipt of a notification from the State Party conducting final conversion specifying when final conversion procedures will be completed.

10. If, having completed the procedures specified in paragraph 6 of this Section on a given vehicle, it is decided not to proceed with final conversion, then the vehicle shall be destroyed within the time limits for conversion set forth in Article VIII of the Treaty in accordance with the appropriate procedures set forth elsewhere in this Protocol.

SECTION IX. PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF DESTRUCTION BY ACCIDENT

1. Each State Party shall have the right to reduce its reduction liability for each category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in the event of destruction by accident by an amount no greater than 1.5 percent of the maximum levels for holdings it notified at the signature of the Treaty for that category.

2. An item of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty shall be deemed reduced, in accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty, if the accident in which it was destroyed is notified to all other States Parties within seven days of its occurrence. Notification shall include the type of the destroyed item, the date of the accident, the approximate location of the accident and the circumstances related to the accident.
3. Within 90 days of the notification, the State Party claiming such reduction shall provide documentary evidence, such as a report of the investigation, to all other States Parties in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty. In the event of ambiguities relating to the accident, such reduction shall not be considered complete until final resolution of the matter.

SECTION X. PROCEDURE FOR REDUCTION BY MEANS OF STATIC DISPLAY

1. Each State Party shall have the right to reduce by means of static display a certain number of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty.

2. No State Party shall use static display to reduce more than one percent or eight items, whichever is the greater number, of its maximum levels for holdings it declared at the signature of the Treaty for each category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Section, each State Party also shall have the right to retain in working order two items of each existing type of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty for the purpose of static display. Such conventional armaments and equipment shall be displayed at museums or other similar sites.

4. Conventional armaments and equipment placed on static display or in museums prior to the signature of the Treaty shall not be subject to any numerical limitations set forth in the Treaty, including the numerical limitations set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Section.

5. Such items to be reduced by means of static display shall undergo the following procedures at reduction sites:

   (A) all items to be displayed that are powered by self-contained engines shall have their fuel tanks rendered incapable of holding fuel and: (1) have their engine(s) and transmission removed and their mounts damaged so that these pieces cannot be refitted; or (2) have their engine compartment filled with concrete or a polymer resin;

   (B) all items to be displayed equipped with 75 millimetre or larger guns with permanently fixed elevation and traversing mechanisms shall have their elevation and traversing mechanisms welded so that the tube can be neither traversed nor elevated.

In addition, those items to be displayed which use pinion and rack or pinion and ring mechanisms for traversing or elevating shall have three consecutive gear teeth cut off from the rack or ring on each side of the pinion of the gun tube;

(C) all items to be displayed which are equipped with weapon systems that do not meet the criteria set forth in subparagraph (B) this paragraph shall have their barrel and receiver group filled with either concrete or a polymer resin, beginning at the face of the bolt/breech and ending within 100 millimetres of the muzzle.

SECTION XI. PROCEDURE FOR REDUCTION BY USE AS GROUND TARGETS

1. Each State Party shall have the right to reduce by use as ground targets a certain number of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles and self-propelled pieces of artillery.

2. No State Party shall reduce by use as ground targets numbers of battle tanks or armoured combat vehicles greater than 2.5 percent of its maximum level for holdings in each of those two categories as notified at the signature of the Treaty pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty. In addition, no State Party shall have the right to reduce by use as ground targets more than 50 selfpropelled pieces of artillery.

3. Conventional armaments and equipment in use as ground targets prior to the signature of the Treaty shall not be subject to any numerical limitations set forth in
Articles IV, V or VI of the Treaty, or to the numerical limitations set forth in paragraph 2 of this Section.

4. Such items to be reduced by use as ground targets shall undergo the following procedures at reduction sites:

(A) for battle tanks and self-propelled pieces of artillery:

(1) for the breech system, either:

(a) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; or (b) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the long axis of the cavity that receives the breech block;

(2) severing of either of the trunnions and its trunnion mount in the turret; and

(3) severing of sections from both sides of the hull which include the final drive apertures, by vertical and horizontal cuts in the side plates and diagonal cuts in the deck or belly plates and front or rear plates, such that the final drive apertures are contained in the severed portions; and

(B) for armoured combat vehicles:

(1) for the gun breech system:

(a) welding the breech block to the breech ring in at least two places; (b) cutting of at least one side of the breech ring along the axis of the cavity that receives the breech block; or

(c) severing of the breech casing into two approximately equal parts; (2) severing of either of the gun trunnions and its trunnion mount in the turret;

(3) for tracked armoured combat vehicles, severing of sections from both sides of the hull which include the final drive apertures, by vertical and horizontal cuts in the side plates and diagonal cuts in the deck or belly plates and front or rear plates, so that the final drive apertures are contained in the severed portions; and

(4) for wheeled armoured combat vehicles, severing of sections from both sides of the hull which include the front wheel final gearbox mounting areas by vertical, horizontal and irregular cuts in the side, front, deck and belly plates so that the front wheel final gearbox mounting areas are included in the severed portions at a distance of no less than 100 millimetres from the cuts.

SECTION XII. PROCEDURE FOR REDUCTION BY USE FOR GROUND INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES

1. Each State Party shall have the right to reduce by use for ground instructional purposes a certain number of combat aircraft and attack helicopters.

2. No State Party shall reduce by use for ground instructional purposes numbers of combat aircraft or attack helicopters greater than five percent of its maximum level for holdings in each of those two categories as notified at the signature of the Treaty pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty.

3. Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in use for ground instructional purposes prior to the signature of the Treaty shall not be subject to any numerical limitations set forth in Article IV, V or VI of the Treaty, or the numerical limitations set forth in paragraph 2 of this Section.

4. Such items to be reduced by use for ground instructional purposes shall undergo the following procedures at reduction sites:
(A) for combat aircraft:

(1) severing of the fuselage into two parts in the central wing area; (2) removal of engines, mutilation of engine mounting points and either filling of all fuel tanks with concrete, polymer or resin setting compounds or removal of the fuel tanks and mutilation of the fuel tank mounting points; or (3) removal of all internal, external and removable armament and armament systems equipment, removal of the tail fin and mutilation of the tail fin mounting points, and filling of all but one fuel tank with concrete, polymer or resin setting compounds; and

(B) for attack helicopters: severing of the tail boom or tail part from the fuselage so that the assembly joint is contained in the severed portion.


This Arrangement will learn and apply lessons for universal application from UNSCR 687, UNSCOM, UNMOVIC and the IAEA Action Team.

The provisions apply to any ballistic cruise, hypersonic or otherwise propelled missiles or missile delivery systems capable of such a range regardless payload and to any related major parts, which include stages, re-entry vehicles, solid- or liquid-fuel rocket motor cases and production equipment, staging mechanisms and components therefor, specially designed to operate in vibrating environments of more than 150 kilometres; Propellant and constituent chemicals for propellants and propellant production technology or production equipment for the production, storing, handling, mixing, curing, casting, pressing, machining and acceptance testing of the liquid- or solid-fuel missile propellants and propellant;

(c) Guidance and control equipment that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres: Gyroscopes, accelerometers and inertial equipment and software; Flight control systems usable in missile systems; Avionics equipment specially designed or modified for use in unmanned air vehicles or rocket systems and software and components usable in missile systems;

(d) Equipment and technical data for the production of structural composites usable in missiles and components, accessories and software that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150
kilometres;

(e) Pyrolytic deposition and densification equipment and technology that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than kilometers: Launch and ground support equipment and facilities usable for missile systems that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres;

(g) Analogue computers, digital computers or digital differential analysers usable in air vehicles, rocket systems or missile systems that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres;

(h) Test facilities and equipment usable for missile systems, to include vibration test equipment using digital control techniques, wind tunnels and test benches for solid- or liquid-fuel rockets that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres;

(i) Specially designed software or components for missile design, production or operation that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres;

(j) Materials and devices for reduced observables in missile systems that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres;

(k) Material and devices for protecting missile systems against nuclear effects that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres.

INF

The following text includes systems possessed by the USA and USSR in the 1980s. This Arrangement will update these provisions to include all systems with the relevant ranges.

[Protocol on procedures governing the elimination of the missile systems subject to the treaty between the US and the USSR on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

Pursuant to and in implementation of the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles of December 8, 1987, hereinafter referred to as the Treaty, the Parties hereby agree upon procedures governing the elimination of the missile systems subject to the Treaty.

I. ITEMS OF MISSILE SYSTEMS SUBJECT TO ELIMINATION

The specific items for each type of missile system to be eliminated are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. For the United States of America:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pershing II:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missile, launcher and launch pad shelter;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGM 109G:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pershing IA:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pershing IB:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SS-20:</th>
<th>missile, launch canister, launcher, missile transporter vehicle and fixed structure for a launcher;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS-4:</td>
<td>missile, missile transporter vehicle, missile erector, launch stand and propellant tanks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS-5:</td>
<td>missile;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSC-X-4:</td>
<td>missile, launch canister and launcher;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS-12:</td>
<td>missile, launcher and missile transporter vehicle; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS-23:</td>
<td>missile, launcher and missile transporter vehicle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. For both Parties, all training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers shall be subject to elimination.

4. For both Parties, all stages of intermediate-range and shorter-range GLBMs shall be subject to elimination.

5. For both Parties, all front sections of deployed intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles shall be subject to elimination.

II. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION AT ELIMINATION FACILITIES

1. In order to ensure the reliable determination of the type and number of missiles, missile stages, front sections, launch canisters, launchers, missile transporter vehicles, missile erectors and launch stands, as well as training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers, indicated in Section I of this Protocol, being eliminated at elimination facilities, and to preclude the possibility of restoration of such items for purposes inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty, the Parties shall fulfill the requirements below.
2. The conduct of the elimination procedures for the items of missile systems listed in paragraph 1 of this Section, except for training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers, shall be subject to on-site inspection in accordance with Article XI of the Treaty and the Protocol on Inspection. The Parties shall have the right to conduct on-site inspections to confirm the completion of the elimination procedures set forth in paragraph 11 of this Section for training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers. The Party possessing such a training missile, training missile stage, training launch canister or training launcher shall inform the other Party of the name and coordinates of the elimination facility at which the on-site inspection may be conducted as well as the date on which it may be conducted. Such information shall be provided no less than 30 days in advance of that date.

3. Prior to a missile’s arrival at the elimination facility, its nuclear warhead device and guidance elements may be removed.

4. Each Party shall select the particular technological means necessary to implement the procedures required in paragraphs 10 and 11 of this Section and to allow for on-site inspection of the conduct of the elimination procedures required in paragraph 10 of this Section in accordance with Article XI of the Treaty, this Protocol and the Protocol on Inspection.

5. The initiation of the elimination of the items of missile systems subject to this Section shall be considered to be the commencement of the procedures set forth in paragraph 10 or 11 of this Section.

6. Immediately prior to the initiation of the elimination procedures set forth in paragraph 10 of this Section, an inspector from the Party receiving the pertinent notification required by paragraph 5(c) of Article IX of the Treaty shall confirm and record the type and number of items of missile systems, listed in paragraph 1 of this Section, which are to be eliminated. If the inspecting Party deems it necessary, this shall include a visual inspection of the contents of launch canisters.

7. A missile stage being eliminated by burning in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 10 of this Section shall not be instrumented for data collection. Prior to the initiation of the elimination procedures set forth in paragraph 10 of this Section, an inspector from the inspecting Party shall confirm that such missile stages are not instrumented for data collection. Those missile stages shall be subject to continuous observation by such an inspector from the time of that inspection until the burning is completed.

8. The completion of the elimination procedures set forth in this Section, except those for training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers, along with the type and number of items of missile systems for which those procedures have been completed, shall be confirmed in writing by the representative of the Party carrying out the elimination and by the inspection team leader of the other Party. The elimination of a training missile, training missile stage, training launch canister or training launcher shall be considered to have been completed upon completion of the procedures set forth in paragraph 11 of this Section and notification as required by paragraph 5(e) of Article IX of the Treaty following the date specified pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Section.

9. The Parties agree that all United States and Soviet intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles and their associated reentry vehicles shall be eliminated within an agreed overall period of elimination. It is further agreed that all such missiles shall, in fact, be eliminated fifteen days prior to the end of the overall period of elimination. During the last fifteen days, a Party shall withdraw to its national territory reentry vehicles which, by unilateral decision, have been released from existing programs of cooperation and eliminate them during the same timeframe in accordance with the
procedures set forth in this Section.

10. The specific procedures for the elimination of the items of missile systems listed in paragraph 1 of this Section shall be as follows, unless the Parties agree upon different procedures to achieve the same result as the procedures identified in this paragraph:

For the Pershing II:

Missile:
(a) missile stages shall be eliminated by explosive demolition or burning;
(b) solid fuel, rocket nozzles and motor cases not destroyed in this process shall be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion; and
(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device and guidance elements, shall be crushed or flattened.

Launcher:
(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher chassis;
(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;
(c) missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from launcher chassis; and
(d) launcher chassis shall be cut at a location that is not an assembly joint into two pieces of approximately equal size.

For the BGM-109G:

Missile:
(a) missile airframe shall be cut longitudinally into two pieces;
(b) wings and tail section shall be severed from missile airframe at locations that are not assembly joints; and
(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device and guidance elements, shall be crushed or flattened.

Launch Canister:
launch canister shall be crushed, flattened, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size or destroyed by explosion.

Launcher:
(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher chassis;
(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;
(c) missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from launcher chassis; and
(d) launcher chassis shall be cut at a location that is not an assembly joint into two pieces of approximately equal size.

For the Pershing IA:
**Missile:**

(a) missile stages shall be eliminated by explosive demolition or burning;

(b) solid fuel, rocket nozzles and motor cases not destroyed in this process shall be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion; and

(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device and guidance elements, shall be crushed or flattened.

**Launcher:**

(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher chassis;

(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(c) missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from launcher chassis; and

(d) launcher chassis shall be cut at a location that is not an assembly joint into two pieces of approximately equal size. **For the Pershing IB:**

**Missile:**

(a) missile stage shall be eliminated by explosive demolition or burning;

(b) solid fuel, rocket nozzle and motor case not destroyed in this process shall be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion; and

(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device and guidance elements, shall be crushed or flattened.

**For the SS-20:**

**Missile:**

(a) missile shall be eliminated by explosive demolition of the missile in its launch canister or by burning missile stages;

(b) solid fuel, rocket nozzles and motor cases not destroyed in this process shall be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion; and

(c) front section, including reentry vehicles, minus nuclear warhead devices, and instrumentation compartment, minus guidance elements, shall be crushed or flattened.

**Launch Canister:**

launch canister shall be destroyed by explosive demolition together with a missile, or shall be destroyed separately by explosion, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size, crushed or flattened.

**Launcher:**

(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher chassis;

(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(c) missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from launcher chassis;
(d) mountings of erector-launcher mechanism and launcher leveling supports shall be cut off launcher chassis;

(e) launcher leveling supports shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(f) a portion of the launcher chassis, at least 0.78 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle.

Missile Transporter Vehicle:

(a) all mechanisms associated with missile loading and mounting shall be removed from transporter vehicle chassis;

(b) all mountings of such mechanisms shall be cut off transporter vehicle chassis;

(c) all components of the mechanisms associated with missile loading and mounting shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(d) external instrumentation compartments shall be removed from transporter vehicle chassis;

(e) transporter vehicle leveling supports shall be cut off transporter vehicle chassis and cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(f) a portion of the transporter vehicle chassis, at least 0.78 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle.

For the SS-4:

Missile:

(a) nozzles of propulsion system shall be cut off at locations that are not assembly joints;

(b) all propellant tanks shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(c) instrumentation compartment, minus guidance elements, shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(d) front section, minus nuclear warhead device, shall be crushed or flattened.

Launch Stand:

Launch stand components shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size.

Missile Erector:

(a) jib, missile erector leveling supports and missile erector mechanism shall be cut off missile erector at locations that are not assembly joints; and

(b) jib and missile erector leveling supports shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size.

Missile Transporter Vehicle:

Mounting components for a missile and for a missile erector mechanism as well as supports for erecting a missile onto a launcher shall be cut off transporter vehicle at locations that are not assembly joints. For the SS-5:
Missile:
(a) nozzles of propulsion system shall be cut off at locations that are not assembly joints;
(b) all propellant tanks shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size; and
(c) instrumentation compartment, minus guidance elements, shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size.

For the SSC-X-4:
Missile:
(a) missile airframe shall be cut longitudinally into two pieces;
(b) wings and tail section shall be severed from missile airframe at locations that are not assembly joints; and
(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device and guidance elements, shall be crushed or flattened.

Launch Canister:
Launch canister shall be crushed, flattened, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size or destroyed by explosion.

Launcher:
(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher chassis;
(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;
(c) missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from launcher chassis;
(d) mountings of erector-launcher mechanism and launcher leveling supports shall be cut off launcher chassis;
(e) launcher leveling supports shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size; and (f) the launcher chassis shall be severed at a location determined by measuring no more than 0.70 meters rearward from the rear axle.

For the SS-12:
Missile:
(a) missile shall be eliminated by explosive demolition or by burning missile stages;
(b) solid fuel, rocket nozzles and motor cases not destroyed in this process shall be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion; and
(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device, and instrumentation compartment, minus guidance elements, shall be crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosive demolition together with a missile.

Launcher:
(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher chassis;
(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(c) missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from launcher chassis;

(d) mountings of erector-launcher mechanism and launcher leveling supports shall be cut off launcher chassis;

(e) launcher leveling supports shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(f) a portion of the launcher chassis, at least 1.10 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle.

**Missile Transporter Vehicle:**

(a) all mechanisms associated with missile loading and mounting shall be removed from transporter vehicle chassis; ○ (b) all mountings of such mechanisms shall be cut off transporter vehicle chassis;

(c) all components of the mechanisms associated with missile loading and mounting shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(d) external instrumentation compartments shall be removed from transporter vehicle chassis;

(e) transporter vehicle leveling supports shall be cut off transporter vehicle chassis and cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(f) a portion of the transporter vehicle chassis, at least 1.10 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle.

**For the SS-23:**

**Missile:**

(a) missile shall be eliminated by explosive demolition or by burning the missile stage;

(b) solid fuel, rocket nozzle and motor case not destroyed in this process shall be burned, crushed, flattened or destroyed by explosion; and

(c) front section, minus nuclear warhead device, and instrumentation compartment, minus guidance elements, shall be crushed, flattened, or destroyed by explosive demolition together with a missile.

**Launcher:**

(a) erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from launcher body;

(b) all components of erector-launcher mechanism shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(c) missile launch support equipment shall be removed from launcher body;

(d) mountings of erector-launcher mechanism and launcher leveling supports shall be cut off launcher body;

(e) launcher leveling supports shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;
(f) each environmental cover of the launcher body shall be removed and cut into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(g) a portion of the launcher body, at least 0.85 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle.

**Missile Transporter Vehicle:**

(a) all mechanisms associated with missile loading and mounting shall be removed from transporter vehicle body;

(b) all mountings of such mechanisms shall be cut off transporter vehicle body;

(c) all components of mechanisms associated with missile loading and mounting shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(d) control equipment of the mechanism associated with missile loading shall be removed from transporter vehicle body;

(e) transporter vehicle leveling supports shall be cut off transporter vehicle body and cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size; and

(f) a portion of the transporter vehicle body, at least 0.85 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle.

11. The specific procedures for the elimination of the training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers indicated in paragraph 1 of this Section shall be as follows:

**Training Missile and Training Missile Stage:**

training missile and training missile stage shall be crushed, flattened, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size or destroyed by explosion.

**Training Launch Canister:**

training launch canister shall be crushed, flattened, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size or destroyed by explosion.

**Training Launcher:**

training launcher chassis shall be cut at the same location designated in paragraph 10 of this Section for launcher of the same type of missile.

### III. ELIMINATION OF MISSILES BY MEANS OF LAUNCHING

1. Elimination of missiles by means of launching pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article X of the Treaty shall be subject to on-site inspection in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article XI of the Treaty and the Protocol on Inspection. Immediately prior to each launch conducted for the purpose of elimination, an inspector from the inspecting Party shall confirm by visual observation the type of missile to be launched.

2. All missiles being eliminated by means of launching shall be launched from designated elimination facilities to existing impact areas for such missiles. No such missile shall be used as a target vehicle for a ballistic missile interceptor.

3. Missiles being eliminated by means of launching shall be launched one at a time, and no less than six hours shall elapse between such launches.

4. Such launches shall involve ignition of all missile stages. Neither Party shall transmit or recover data from missiles being eliminated by means of launching except for unencrypted data used for range safety purposes.
5. The completion of the elimination procedures set forth in this Section, and the type and number of missiles for which those procedures have been completed, shall be confirmed in writing by the representative of the Party carrying out the elimination and by the inspection team leader of the other Party.

6. A missile shall be considered to be eliminated by means of launching after completion of the procedures set forth in this Section and upon notification required by paragraph 5(e) of Article IX of the Treaty.

IV. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION IN SITU

1. Support Structures
   
   (a) Support structures listed in Section I of this Protocol shall be eliminated in situ.

   (b) The initiation of the elimination of support structures shall be considered to be the commencement of the elimination procedures required in paragraph 1(d) of this Section.

   (c) The elimination of support structures shall be subject to verification by on-site inspection in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article XI of the Treaty.

   (d) The specific elimination procedures for support structures shall be as follows:

      (i) the superstructure of the fixed structure or shelter shall be dismantled or demolished, and removed from its base or foundation;

      (ii) the base or foundation of the fixed structure or shelter shall be destroyed by excavation or explosion;

      (iii) the destroyed base or foundation of a fixed structure or shelter shall remain visible to national technical means of verification for six months or until completion of an on-site inspection conducted in accordance with Article XI of the Treaty; and

      (iv) upon completion of the above requirements, the elimination procedures shall be considered to have been completed.

2. Propellant Tanks for SS-4 Missiles

   Fixed and transportable propellant tanks for SS-4 missiles shall be removed from launch sites.

3. Training Missiles, Training Missile Stages, Training Launch Canisters and Training Launchers

   (a) Training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers not eliminated at elimination facilities shall be eliminated in situ.

   (b) Training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers being eliminated in situ shall be eliminated in accordance with the specific procedures set forth in paragraph 11 of Section II of this Protocol.

   (c) Each Party shall have the right to conduct on-site inspection to confirm the completion of the elimination procedures for training missiles, training missile stages, training launch canisters and training launchers.

   (d) The Party possessing such a training missile, training missile stage, training launch canister or training launcher shall inform the other Party of the place-name and coordinates of the location at which the on-site inspection provided for in paragraph 3(c) of this Section may be conducted as well as the date on which it may be conducted. Such information shall be provided no less than 30 days in advance of that date.

   (e) Elimination of a training missile, training missile stage, training launch canister or training launcher shall be considered to have been completed upon the completion of the procedures required by this paragraph and upon notification as required by paragraph 5(e) of Article IX of
the Treaty following the date specified pursuant to paragraph 3(d) of this Section.

V. OTHER TYPES OF ELIMINATION

Long r1. Loss or Accidental Destruction

(a) If an item listed in Section I of this Protocol is lost or destroyed as a result of an accident, the possessing Party shall notify the other Party within 48 hours, as required in paragraph 5(e) of Article IX of the Treaty, that the item has been eliminated.

(b) Such notification shall include the type of the eliminated item, its approximate or assumed location and the circumstances related to the loss or accidental destruction.

(c) In such case, the other Party shall have the right to conduct an inspection of the specific point at which the accident occurred to provide confidence that the item has been eliminated.

2. Static Display

(a) The Parties shall have the right to eliminate missiles, launch canisters and launchers, as well as training missiles, training launch canisters and training launchers, listed in Section I of this Protocol by placing them on static display. Each Party shall be limited to a total of 15 missiles, 15 launch canisters and 15 launchers on such static display.

(b) Prior to being placed on static display, a missile, launch canister or launcher shall be rendered unusable for purposes inconsistent with the Treaty. Missile propellant shall be removed and erector-launcher mechanisms shall be rendered inoperative.

(c) The Party possessing a missile, launch canister or launcher, as well as a training missile, training launch canister or training launcher that is to be eliminated by placing it on static display shall provide the other Party with the place-name and coordinates of the location at which such a missile, launch canister or launcher is to be on static display, as well as the location at which the on-site inspection provided for in paragraph 2(d) of this Section, may take place.

(d) Each Party shall have the right to conduct an on-site inspection of such a missile, launch canister or launcher within 60 days of receipt of the notification required in paragraph 2(c) of this Section.

(e) Elimination of a missile, launch canister or launcher, as well as a training missile, training launch canister or training launcher, by placing it on static display shall be considered to have been completed upon completion of the procedures required by this paragraph and notification as required by paragraph 5(e) of Article IX of the Treaty.

This Protocol is an integral part of the Treaty. It shall enter into force on the date of the entry into force of the Treaty and shall remain in force so long as the Treaty remains in force. As provided for in paragraph 1(b) of Article XIII of the Treaty, the Parties may agree upon such measures as may be necessary to improve the viability and effectiveness of this Protocol. Such measures shall not be deemed amendments to the Treaty.

START I

This placeholder text pertains to the original USA-USSR START Treaty. This Arrangement will be adapted to include relevant provisions of New START for global application.

Pursuant to and in implementation of the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, hereinafter referred to as the Treaty, the Parties hereby agree upon procedures governing the conversion or elimination of the strategic offensive arms limited by the Treaty, as well as fixed
structures and facilities.

I. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION OF ICBMS FOR MOBILE LAUNCHERS OF ICBMs AND THEIR LAUNCH CANISTERS

1. Elimination of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs and their launch canisters carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Section shall be carried out at conversion or elimination facilities for ICBMs and shall be subject to inspection. The Parties may agree, upon request of the possessing Party, on procedures for the phased elimination of existing types and variants of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs by the elimination in phases of the missile elements subject to elimination for such ICBMs and their launch canisters. Upon such agreement, such elimination shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Section, except as otherwise provided for in such Agreement. (1 JCIC Agreement No. 44, Article 1.)

2. Prior to the confirmatory inspection pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Section, the inspected Party:
   (a) shall remove the missile's reentry vehicle or vehicles;
   (b) may remove the electronic and electromechanical devices of the missile's guidance and control system from the missile and its launch canister;
   (c) may remove the missile from its launch canister, remove the missile attachment devices from the launch canister, disassemble the missile into stages and the self-contained dispensing mechanism, and detach rocket motor nozzles and interstage skirts of the missile from stages; (2 JCIC Agreement No. 36, Article 1, Paragraph 1.)
   (d) may remove propellant from stages;
   (e) may remove or actuate auxiliary pyrotechnic devices installed on the missile and its launch canister;
   (f) may remove penetration aids, including devices for their attachment and release; and
   (g) may remove propulsion units from the self-contained dispensing mechanism.

These actions may be carried out in any order.

3. After arrival of the inspection team, and prior to the initiation of the elimination process:
   (a) Inspectors shall confirm the types, and number of each type, of the missiles and their launch canisters to be eliminated by making the observations and measurements necessary for such confirmation. If inspectors are unable to determine the type of the missile in its launch canister, representatives of the inspected Party shall take steps to resolve the problem, including removing the missile from its launch canister, if necessary; and
   (b) Inspectors and representatives of the inspected Party shall read the data from and inspect the unique identifier in accordance with Annex 6 to the Inspection Protocol. After the procedures provided for in this paragraph have been carried out, the inspected Party may remove any remaining elements not subject to elimination pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Section, and the process of the elimination of the missiles and their launch canisters may begin. Inspectors shall observe the elimination process.

4. Elimination process for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs:
   (a) If solid fuel has not been removed from stages, the stages shall be destroyed by explosive demolition or burned;
   (b) Rocket nozzles, motor cases, as well as the interstage skirts of a missile remaining after completion of the procedures provided for in subparagraphs 2(c), 2(d) and 4(a) of this Section, or after the completion of static testing provided for in paragraph 3 of Section VII of this Protocol,
shall be crushed, flattened, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size, or destroyed by explosion; (3 JCIC Agreement No. 36, Article 1, Paragraph 2.) and

(c) The self-contained dispensing mechanism, as well as the front section, including the reentry vehicle platform and the front section shroud, shall be crushed, flattened, cut into two pieces of approximately equal size, or destroyed by explosion.

5. Elimination process for launch canisters of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(a) The body of the launch canister shall be crushed, flattened, or destroyed by explosion;

or

(b) If the body of the launch canister is composed of segments, each of the segments shall be cut into two pieces at a location that is not an assembly joint. A launch canister, the body of which is of unitary construction, shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size, or cut into three pieces in such a manner that pieces no less than 1.5 meters long are cut from the ends of the body of such a launch canister.

6. Upon completion of the above requirements, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort shall confirm in a factual written report, containing the results of the inspection team's observation of the elimination process, that the inspection team has completed its inspection. This report shall be completed in accordance with Section XVIII of the Inspection Protocol.

7. ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty after completion of the procedures provided for in this Section. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

II. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION OF SILO LAUNCHERS OF ICBMS, SILO TRAINING LAUNCHERS, AND SILO TEST LAUNCHERS

1. Elimination of silo launchers of ICBMs, silo training launchers and silo test launchers shall be carried out in situ and be subject to verification by national technical means of verification.

2. Prior to the initiation of the elimination process for silo launchers of ICBMs and silo test launchers, all missiles and shipping containers for ICBMs or ICBM stages, as well as all support equipment, shall be removed at least 1000 meters from each such launcher to be eliminated.

3. A Party shall be considered to have initiated the elimination process for silo launchers of ICBMs, silo training launchers, and silo test launchers as soon as the silo doors have been opened, removed, or eliminated. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

4. A silo launcher of ICBMs in the process of being eliminated shall be considered to contain a deployed ICBM, and thus to be subject to the limitations provided for in Article II of the Treaty, until the procedures provided for in subparagraph 6 (a) of this Section have been carried out. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

5. A silo test launcher or a silo training launcher in the process of being eliminated shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty after completion of the procedures provided for in subparagraph 6 (a) or paragraph 7, respectively, of this Section. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

6. Elimination process for silo launchers of ICBMs or silo test launchers:

(a) The silo door shall be removed, dismantled, or destroyed and the silo headworks and the silo shall be destroyed by excavation to a depth of no less than eight meters, or by explosion to a depth of no less than six meters; and
Following completion of the procedures provided for in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, the silo may be filled to the level of the bottom of the hole created by the excavation or explosion. To enhance safety, the resultant hole may be graded during the 180-day period provided for in paragraph 8 of this Section but not filled with earth until expiration of the 90-day period provided for in paragraph 9 of this Section.

7. Elimination of a silo training launcher shall be accomplished by removing, dismantling, or destroying the silo door and by destroying the silo headworks by excavation or explosion.

8. The elimination process for a silo launcher of ICBMs, a silo training launcher, and a silo test launcher shall be completed no later than 180 days after its initiation. If grading was performed during the elimination process, notification of the completion of such an elimination process shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

9. Silos shall remain visible to national technical means of verification during the entire elimination process and for the following 90-day period, after which they may be filled with earth.

III. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION OF MOBILE LAUNCHERS OF ICBMs, MOBILE TRAINING LAUNCHERS AND FIXED STRUCTURES FOR MOBILE LAUNCHERS OF ICBMs

1. Elimination of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, road-mobile training launchers, rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, and rail-mobile training launchers carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Section shall be carried out at conversion or elimination facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs and shall be subject to inspection.

2. After arrival of the inspection team and prior to the initiation of the elimination process, inspectors shall confirm the types, and number of each type, of the items listed in paragraph 1 of this Section to be eliminated. After such confirmation, the elimination process may begin. Inspectors shall observe the elimination process.

3. Elimination process for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs and road-mobile training launchers:

(a) The erector-launcher mechanism and leveling supports shall be removed from the launcher chassis;

(b) The framework of the erector-launcher mechanism on which the ICBM is mounted and erected shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(c) Missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from the launcher chassis;

(d) The mountings of the erector-launcher mechanism and of the launcher leveling supports shall be cutoff the launcher chassis and each such mounting shall be cut at a location that is not an assembly joint into two pieces of approximately equal size;

(e) A portion of the self-propelled launcher chassis, at least 0.78 meters in length, shall be cut off aft of the rear axle and that portion shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size; and no component, including those removed in accordance with the procedures provided for in this paragraph, shall be mounted, welded, or attached by any other means to an eliminated launcher chassis so as to increase the length of such a chassis; and

(f) If a road-mobile launcher of ICBMs is not mounted on a self-propelled launcher chassis, the trailer chassis shall be cut at a location that is not an assembly joint into two pieces of approximately equal size.

Upon completion of these elimination procedures for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, the vehicle maybe used only for purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty.
4. Elimination process for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs and rail-mobile training launchers:

(a) The erector-launcher mechanism shall be removed from the railcar (or flatcar);

(b) The framework of the erector-launcher mechanism on which the ICBM is mounted and erected shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size;

c) Missile launch support equipment, including external instrumentation compartments, shall be removed from the railcar (or flatcar); and

(d) The railcar (or flatcar) shall be cut at locations that are not assembly joints into two pieces of approximately equal size.

5. Upon completion of the above requirements, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort shall confirm in a factual written report, containing the results of the inspection team’s observation of the elimination process, that the inspection team has completed its inspection. This report shall be completed in accordance with Section XVIII of the Inspection Protocol.

6. Road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, road-mobile training launchers, rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, and rail-mobile training launchers shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty after completion of the procedures provided for in this Section. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

7. Elimination of fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be carried out in situ, shall be subject to verification by national technical means of verification, and shall be subject to inspection pursuant to paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article XI of the Treaty.

8. Elimination process for fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(a) The superstructure of each fixed structure shall be dismantled or demolished, and removed from its base or foundation; and

(b) The base or foundation of each such structure shall be destroyed by excavation or explosion.

Upon completion of the above requirements, the elimination process for those structures shall be considered to be completed. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

9. The destroyed base or foundation of each such fixed structure shall remain visible to national technical means of verification:

(a) for the 90-day period following the completion of the elimination process; or

(b) until an inspection of each such fixed structure at a restricted area or rail garrison is conducted pursuant to paragraph 8 or 9 of Article XI of the Treaty.

10. Upon completion of the inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 8 or 9 of Article XI of the Treaty or, if such an inspection was not conducted, upon expiration of the 90-day period provided for in subparagraph 9(a) of this Section, the hole resulting from the excavation or explosion of each such structure may be filled and the remains of the destroyed base or foundation of each such structure may be removed from the restricted area or rail garrison.

IV. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION OF SLBM LAUNCHERS

1. Elimination of SLBM launchers carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Section shall be carried out at conversion or elimination facilities for SLBM launchers and shall be subject to verification by national technical means of verification.
2. Prior to the initiation of the elimination process for SLBM launchers, all missiles shall be removed from such launchers.

3. A Party shall be considered to have initiated the elimination process for SLBM launchers as soon as the ballistic missile submarine has been positioned at the conversion or elimination facility with all missile launch tubes empty and launch-tube hatches opened or removed. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

4. SLBM launchers in the process of being eliminated shall be considered to contain deployed SLBMs, and thus to be subject to the limitations provided for in Article II of the Treaty, until all the missile launch-tube hatches and their associated superstructure fairings are removed from the ballistic missile submarine. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

5. Elimination process for SLBM launchers:
   (a) The missile section shall be removed from the submarine; or
   (b) The missile launch tubes, and all elements of their reinforcement, including hull liners and segments of circular structural members between the missile launch tubes, as well as the entire portion of the pressure hull, the entire portion of the outer hull, and the entire portion of the superstructure through which all the missile launch tubes pass and that contain all the missile launch-tube penetrations shall be removed from the submarine. Missile launch tubes that have been removed shall be cut into two pieces of approximately equal size and shall remain in the open in the vicinity of the submarine until completion of the elimination procedures, after which they may be removed from the conversion or elimination facility.

6. The elimination process for SLBM launchers carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraphs 5 (a) and 5 (b) of this Section shall be completed no later than 270 days and 180 days, respectively, after initiation. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

7. A ballistic missile submarine shall remain visible to national technical means of verification during the entire elimination process. If the elimination process has been carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph 5 (b) of this Section, then upon its completion, the submarine shall continue to be visible to national technical means of verification until provision of the notification provided for in paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol and for no less than the ten-day period following the provision of such a notification.

8. Upon completion of the elimination procedures for SLBM launchers, the submarine may be used for purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of the Treaty after:
   (a) installing a section without SLBM missile launch tubes and penetrations for them, and without SLBM missile launch-tube reinforcements; or
   (b) replacing the entire portion of the pressure hull, the entire portion of the outer hull, and the entire portion of the superstructure that were removed with portions without SLBM missile launch tubes and penetrations for them, and without SLBM missile launch-tube reinforcements.

Such submarines shall differ from ballistic missile submarines on the basis of external differences observable by national technical means of verification. Submarines that have been modified shall not have vertical launch tubes with a diameter large enough to accommodate the smallest SLBM of that party.

V. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION OF SOFT-SITE LAUNCHERS

1. Elimination of soft-site launchers shall be carried out in situ and shall be subject to verification by national technical means of verification.
2. Prior to the initiation of the elimination process for soft-site launchers, all missiles, launch canisters, and shipping containers for ICBMs or SLBMs or for their stages shall be removed at least 1000 meters from each soft-site launcher to be eliminated.

3. A Party shall be considered to have initiated the elimination process for soft-site launchers as soon as it has begun implementation of the procedures provided for in subparagraph 4 (a) of this Section. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol. A soft-site launcher in the process of being eliminated shall remain subject to the limitations provided for in subparagraph 2 (d) of Article IV and paragraph 9 of Article V of the Treaty until the procedures provided for in subparagraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) of this Section have been carried out. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

4. Elimination process for soft-site launchers:
   (a) All fixed launch and propellant-handling equipment, as well as erecting and handling equipment, and fuel tanks, associated with such a launcher shall be removed at least 1000 meters from the soft-site launcher to be eliminated. “Launch equipment” is understood to mean systems, components, and instruments required to launch missiles;
   (b) The entire area, at least 20 meters in diameter and centered on the soft-site launcher, shall be excavated or exploded to a depth of no less than two meters; and
   (c) To enhance safety, following completion of the procedures provided for in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, the resultant hole may be graded during the 180-day period provided for in paragraph 5 of this Section but not filled with earth until expiration of the 90-day period provided for in paragraph 6 of this Section.

5. The elimination process for a soft-site launcher shall be completed no later than 180 days after its initiation. If grading was performed during the elimination process, notification of the completion of such elimination process shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

6. Soft-site launchers shall remain visible to national technical means of verification during the entire elimination process and for the following 90-day period. After the 90-day period has elapsed, the hole may be filled with earth.

VI. PROCEDURES FOR CONVERSION OR ELIMINATION OF HEAVY BOMBERS AND ELIMINATION OF FORMER HEAVY BOMBERS

1. Elimination of heavy bombers and former heavy bombers carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Section shall be carried out at conversion or elimination facilities for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers and shall be subject to verification by national technical means of verification and by inspection pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Section.

2. Each Party shall have the right to verify by inspection the initiation of the elimination process for heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs. Each Party shall have the right to verify by inspection that the elimination of heavy bombers or former heavy bombers has been completed, except for those cases when the initiation of the elimination process for heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs was verified by inspection. If an inspection is conducted, inspectors shall make the observations and measurements necessary to confirm the type and category of the heavy bomber or former heavy bomber that is to be eliminated or that has been eliminated, as applicable.

3. Prior to the initiation of the elimination process for a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber, engines and equipment that are not part of the airframe may be removed except for the equipment that is necessary to confirm the type and category of the heavy bomber or former heavy bomber to be eliminated.

4. A Party shall be considered to have initiated the elimination process for a heavy bomber
or a former heavy bomber as soon as the tail section with tail surfaces has been severed from the fuselage at allocation obviously not an assembly joint. After this procedure has been carried out, the heavy bomber or former heavy bomber shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

5. Elimination process for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers:
   (a) The tail section with tail surfaces shall be severed from the fuselage at a location obviously not an assembly joint;
   (b) The wings shall be separated from the fuselage at any location by any method; and
   (c) The remainder of the fuselage shall be severed into two pieces, within the area of attachment of the wings to the fuselage, at a location obviously not an assembly joint.

6. A heavy bomber or former heavy bomber shall remain visible to national technical means of verification during the entire elimination process. The elimination process for a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber shall be completed no later than 60 days after initiation. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

7. Upon completion of the elimination process for a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber, the remains of its airframe shall remain visible to national technical means of verification at the elimination site for a 90-day period, after which they may be removed. In the case of an inspection conducted to confirm that the elimination of a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber has been completed, the remains of its airframe may be removed after the completion of such an inspection.

8. If an inspection is conducted, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort shall confirm, in a factual written report containing the results of the inspection team’s observation of a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber that is to be eliminated or that has been eliminated, as applicable, that the inspection team has completed its inspection. This report shall be completed in accordance with Section XVIII of the Inspection Protocol.

9. Conversion of heavy bombers, carried out in accordance with this Section, shall be carried out at conversion or elimination facilities for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, as follows:
   (a) Heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs:
      (i) Conversion of such heavy bombers into heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in paragraph 10 of this Section;
      (ii) Conversion of such heavy bombers into heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in paragraphs 10 and 11 of this Section, as applicable; or
      (iii) Conversion of such heavy bombers into training heavy bombers or former heavy bombers shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 of this Section, as applicable;
   (b) Heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs:
      (i) Conversion of such heavy bombers into heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of this Section; or
      (ii) Conversion of such heavy bombers into training heavy bombers or former heavy bombers shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in paragraphs 11 and 12 of
this Section, as applicable;

(c) Conversion of heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments into training heavy bombers or former heavy bombers shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in paragraph 12 of this Section.

10. To convert a heavy bomber so that it is no longer equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs, all weapons bays equipped to carry long-range nuclear ALCMs shall be modified so as to render them incapable of carrying long-range nuclear ALCMs. All external attachment joints for long-range nuclear ALCMs and all external attachment joints for pylons for long-range nuclear ALCMs shall be removed or modified so as to render them incapable of carrying long-range nuclear ALCMs.

11. To convert a heavy bomber so that it is no longer equipped for nuclear armaments, all weapons bays equipped to carry nuclear armaments shall be modified so as to render them incapable of carrying nuclear armaments. All external attachment joints for nuclear armaments and all external attachment joints for pylons for nuclear armaments shall be removed or modified so as to render them incapable of carrying nuclear armaments.

12. To convert a heavy bomber so that it is no longer equipped for non-nuclear air-to-surface armaments, all weapons bays equipped for non-nuclear air-to-surface armaments shall be modified so as to render them incapable of carrying any air-to-surface armaments. All external attachment joints for such armaments and all external attachment joints for pylons for such armaments shall be removed or modified so as to render them incapable of carrying any air-to-surface armaments.

13. Upon completion of the above requirements, the converted heavy bomber shall not be flown, but shall be moved directly to the viewing site at the conversion or elimination facility. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol. The converting Party may also provide an additional notification regarding the planned date of arrival of such a heavy bomber at the viewing site. The Party receiving such notification or notifications shall have the right, within the 20-day period beginning on the date the converted heavy bomber arrives at the viewing site, to inspect it to confirm that the procedures provided for in paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 of this Section, whichever are applicable, have been completed. Upon completion of such inspection, or, if an inspection was not conducted, upon expiration of the 20-day period, the inspected Party shall have the right to remove the converted heavy bomber or former heavy bomber from the viewing site.

14. If an inspection is conducted, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort shall confirm, in a factual written report containing the results of the inspection team’s observation of the converted heavy bomber or former heavy bomber, that the inspection team has completed its inspection. This report shall be completed in accordance with Section XVIII of the Inspection Protocol.

15. Upon completion of the inspection provided for in paragraph 13 of this Section or, if an inspection was not conducted, upon expiration of the 20-day period, the converted heavy bomber shall begin to be considered to be a heavy bomber of a different category or to be a former heavy bomber depending on the conversion procedures that have been carried out. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

VII. PROCEDURES FOR REMOVAL FROM ACCOUNTABILITY OF ICBMs FOR MOBILE LAUNCHERS OF ICBMs AS A RESULT OF FLIGHT TESTS OR STATIC TESTING

1. Removal of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs from accountability as a result of flight tests shall be subject to verification by national technical means of verification.

2. Procedures for removal from accountability as a result of flight tests:

(a) Notification shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section VI of the
Notification Protocol; and

(b) The ICBMs shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty after the flight tests. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

3. Procedures for removal of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs or the first stages of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs from accountability as a result of static testing:

(a) The Party that has accomplished static testing of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs or a first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs shall provide notification thereof in accordance with paragraph 5 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

(b) If static testing is accomplished through dissection, that is, removal of propellant segments for testing, each time the Party removes such a segment it shall provide notification thereof in accordance with paragraph 5 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

(c) The remains of the ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs or the first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be eliminated in accordance with applicable procedures provided for in Section I of this Protocol.

VIII. OTHER PROCEDURES FOR REMOVAL FROM OR CHANGES IN ACCOUNTABILITY

1. ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, their launch canisters, silo launchers of ICBMs, silo training launchers, silo test launchers, mobile launchers of ICBMs, mobile training launchers, fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs, SLBM launchers, soft-site launchers, heavy bombers, former heavy bombers, static display items, and heavy bombers and former heavy bombers converted for use as ground trainers shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty after the completion of the procedures provided for in paragraph 2, 3, 6, or 8 of this Section, as applicable.

2. Accidental loss:

(a) If, in the judgment of the Party possessing an item subject to limitations provided for in the Treaty, that item is lost as a result of an accident, notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

(b) The item shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in the Treaty as of the date or assumed date of the accidental loss specified in such a notification.

3. Disablement beyond repair:

(a) If, in the judgment of the Party possessing an item accountable under the provisions of the Treaty, that item is disabled beyond repair, notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

(b) The disabled item shall be eliminated at the site of disablement, or at a conversion or elimination facility, in accordance with applicable procedures provided for in this Protocol, including inspection.

4. Procedures provided for in paragraph 5 of this Section shall be used to change the accountability, as a result of static display, of ICBMs, SLBMs, launch canisters, ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, heavy bombers, and former heavy bombers.

5. Static display:

(a) Prior to being placed on static display, an item referred to in paragraph 4 of this Section shall be rendered inoperable and unusable so that it cannot be used for purposes inconsistent with the Treaty.

(b) Upon completion of the requirements in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, an item to be placed on static display, except for silo launchers of ICBMs, shall be transported to a location
where it could be inspected. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

(c) A Party shall have the right, within the 30-day period beginning on the date of receipt of the notification provided in accordance with subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, to conduct an inspection of such an item.

(d) If an inspection is conducted, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort shall confirm in a factual written report, containing the results of the inspection team’s observation of the item specified for static display, that the inspection team has completed its inspection. This report shall be completed in accordance with Section XVIII of the Inspection Protocol.

(e) Upon completion of the inspection provided for in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, or, if an inspection was not conducted, upon expiration of the 30-day period, and after the item to be placed on static display, except for silo launchers of ICBMs, has been transported to and installed at its static display location, it shall be considered to be on static display. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

6. If the Party possessing the item removes it from static display, that item shall be eliminated at the site of static display, or at a conversion or elimination facility, in accordance with applicable procedures provided for in this Protocol. Upon completion of such procedures, the eliminated item shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in subparagraph 7(a) of Article IV of the Treaty. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

7. Heavy bombers or former heavy bombers converted for use as ground trainers:

(a) Procedures for changing accountability of heavy bombers or former heavy bombers as a result of conversion for use as ground trainers:

(i) At least one third of each wing or the entire vertical stabilizer of the heavy bomber or former heavy bomber shall be removed; and

(ii) Upon completion of the above requirements, the heavy bomber or former heavy bomber so converted shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in Article II and in subparagraphs 3(a) and 3(b) of Article IV of the Treaty. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

(b) Upon the completion of the conversion process, a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber converted for use as a ground trainer shall remain visible to national technical means of verification for a 90-day period.

8. A heavy bomber or former heavy bomber converted for use as a ground trainer that is no longer used for such purposes shall be eliminated in situ or at a conversion or elimination facility for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, in accordance with applicable procedures provided for in Section VI of this Protocol. Upon the completion of the appropriate elimination procedures, the heavy bomber or former heavy bomber converted for use as a ground trainer shall cease to be subject to the limitations provided for in subparagraph 7(b) of Article IV of the Treaty. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

IX. PROCEDURES FOR ELIMINATION FACILITIES

1. Pursuant to paragraph 9 of Article XI of the Treaty, each Party shall have the right to verify by inspection that the elimination of facilities provided for in paragraph 2 of Section XII of the Inspection Protocol has been completed. The completion of elimination of all other declared facilities shall be subject to verification by national technical means of verification.

2. Any declared facility shall be considered to be eliminated for the purposes of the Treaty
as soon as all strategic offensive arms specified for such a facility, and all support equipment, have been removed and all silo launchers and fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs are eliminated in accordance with the procedures provided for in this Protocol. Notification thereof shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

This Protocol is an integral part of the Treaty and shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Treaty and shall remain in force so long as the Treaty remains in force. As provided for in subparagraph (b) of Article XV of the Treaty, the Parties may agree upon such additional measures as may be necessary to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty. The Parties agree that, if it becomes necessary to make changes in this Protocol that do not affect substantive rights or obligations under the Treaty, they shall use the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission to reach agreement on such changes, without resorting to the procedure for making amendments set forth in Article XVIII of the Treaty.

Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons

The Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons serves as a model for other regional application.

[REGISTRATION, COLLECTION, AND DESTRUCTION]

1. The States Parties shall conduct semi-annual inspections to evaluate and inventory stockpiles and the conditions under which small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly in the possession of the armed and security forces and other authorized bodies are stored.

2. The States Parties shall collect, seize and register small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly that are surplus, obsolete or illicit.

3. The States Parties shall systematically destroy small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly that are surplus, obsolete or illicit and shall transmit the relevant information to the subregional database established by the Secretary-General of ECCAS.

4. The States Parties shall keep information concerning the destruction of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly that are surplus, obsolete or illicit, in national electronic databases for a minimum of 30 years.

5. The States Parties shall adopt the most effective techniques for destruction, in accordance with the international norms in force.

6. The States Parties shall conduct joint operations to locate, seize and destroy illicit caches of small arms and light weapons, their ammunition and all parts and components that can be used for their manufacture, repair and assembly.

Article VI Direct and Indirect Transfers to non-states parties

States parties are prohibited absolutely from transferring directly or in any way whatsoever physical and IT systems prohibited by this Arrangement to Non-States Parties or non-state entities. All transfers of regulated material will be notified in advance of the transfer to the UNSC.

Article VII Compliance Verification
This Arrangement will develop prior systems for verifying the declarations and destruction anticipated in Articles IV and V.

CFE Protocol on Inspections

[SECTION I. DEFINITIONS]

1. For the purposes of the Treaty:

(A) The term "inspected State Party" means a State Party on whose territory an inspection is carried out in compliance with Article XIV of the Treaty:

(1) in the case of inspection sites where only a stationing State Party's conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are present, such a stationing State Party shall exercise, in compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party as set forth in this Protocol for the duration of the inspection within that inspection site where its conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are located; and

(2) in the case of inspection sites containing conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty of more than one State Party, each such State Party shall exercise, in compliance with the provisions of this Protocol, each in respect of its own conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty, the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party as set forth in this Protocol for the duration of the inspection within that inspection site where its conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are located.

(B) The term "stationing State Party" means a State Party stationing conventional armaments and equipment in service with its conventional armed forces outside its own territory and within the area of application.

(C) The term "host State Party" means a State Party receiving on its territory within the area of application conventional armaments and equipment in service with the conventional armed forces of another State Party stationed by that State Party.

(D) The term "inspecting State Party" means a State Party which requests and is therefore responsible for carrying out an inspection.

(E) The term "inspector" means an individual designated by one of the States Parties to carry out an inspection and who is included on that State Party's accepted list of inspectors in accordance with the provisions of Section III of this Protocol.

(F) The term "transport crew member" means an individual who performs duties related to the operation of a transportation means and who is included on a State Party's accepted list of transport crew members in accordance with the provisions of Section III of this Protocol.

(G) The term "inspection team" means a group of inspectors designated by an inspecting State Party to conduct a particular inspection.

(H) The term "escort team" means a group of individuals assigned by an inspected State Party to accompany and to assist inspectors conducting a particular inspection, as well as to assume other responsibilities as set forth in this Protocol. In the case of inspection of a stationing State Party's conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty, an escort team shall include individuals assigned by both the host and stationing States Parties, unless otherwise agreed between them.

(I) The term "inspection site" means an area, location or facility where an inspection is carried out.

(J) The term "object of verification" means:
(1) any formation or unit at the organisational level of brigade/regiment, wing/air regiment, independent battalion/artillery battalion, independent squadron or equivalent as well as any separately located battalion/squadron or equivalent unit at the next level of command below the brigade/regiment, wing/air regiment level holding conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty at a location notified pursuant to Section III, paragraph 1, subparagraph (A) of the Protocol on Information Exchange;

(2) any designated permanent storage site, military storage site not organic to formations and units referred to in sub-subparagraph (1) of this subparagraph, independent repair or maintenance unit, military training establishment or military airfield at which conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are notified pursuant to Section III, paragraph 3, subparagraphs (A) and (B) of the Protocol on Information Exchange as being permanently or routinely present;

(3) a reduction site for conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty as notified pursuant to Section III, paragraph 3, subparagraph (C) of the Protocol on Information Exchange;

(4) in the case of units below the level of battalion holding conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty that are directly subordinate to a unit or formation above the level of brigade/regiment or equivalent, that unit or formation to which the units below the level of battalion are subordinated shall be considered an object of verification, if it has no subordinate unit or formation at the level of brigade/regiment or equivalent; and

(5) a formation or unit holding conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty, but not in service with the conventional armed forces of a State Party shall not be considered an object of verification.

(K) The term "military airfield" means a permanent military complex, not otherwise containing an object of verification, at which the frequent operation, i.e., launch and recovery, of at least six combat aircraft or combat helicopters limited by the Treaty or subject to internal inspection is routinely performed.

(L) The term "military training establishment" means a facility, not otherwise containing an object of verification, at which a military unit or subunit using at least 30 conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty or more than 12 of any single category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty is organised to train military personnel.

(M) The term "military storage site" not organic to formations and units identified as objects of verification means any storage site, other than designated permanent storage sites or sites subordinate to organisations designed and structured for internal security purposes, holding conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty without respect to organisational or operational status. Conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty contained in such sites shall constitute a portion of the permitted holdings counted in active units pursuant to Article IV of the Treaty.

(N) The term "declared site" means a facility or precisely delineated geographic location which contains one or more objects of verification. A declared site shall consist of all territory within its man-made or natural outer boundary or boundaries as well as associated territory comprising firing ranges, training areas, maintenance and storage areas, helicopter airfields and railroad loading facilities at which battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft, reclassified, combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier lookalikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle lookalikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges are permanently or routinely present.

(O) The term "specified area" means an area anywhere on the territory of a State Party within the area of application other than a site inspected pursuant to Section VII, IX or X of this Protocol within which a challenge inspection is conducted pursuant to Section VIII of this Protocol. A specified area shall not exceed 65 square kilometres. No straight line between any
two points in that area shall exceed 16 kilometres.

(P) The term "sensitive point" means any equipment, structure or location which has been designated to be sensitive by the inspected State Party or the State Party exercising the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party through the escort team and to which access or overflight may be delayed, limited or refused.

(Q) The term "point of entry/exit" means a point designated by a State Party on whose territory an inspection is to be carried out, through which inspection teams and transport crews arrive on the territory of that State Party and through which they depart from the territory of that State Party.

(R) The term "in-country period" means the total time spent continuously on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is carried out by an inspection team for inspections pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol from arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry/exit until the return of the inspection team to a point of entry/exit after completion of that inspection team’s last inspection.

(S) The term "baseline validation period" means, for the purpose of calculating inspection quotas, the specified time period consisting of the first 120 days following entry into force of the Treaty.

(T) The term "reduction period" means, for the purpose of calculating inspection quotas, the specified time period consisting of the three years following the 120-day baseline validation period.

(U) The term "residual level validation period" means, for the purpose of calculating inspection quotas, the specified time period consisting of the 120 days following the three-year reduction period.

(V) The term "residual period" means, for the purpose of calculating inspection quotas, the specified time period following the 120-day residual level validation period for the duration of the Treaty.

(W) The term "passive declared site inspection quota" means the total number of inspections of objects of verification pursuant to Section VII of this Protocol that each State Party shall be obliged to receive within a specified time period at inspection sites where its objects of verification are located.

(X) The term "passive challenge inspection quota" means the maximum number of challenge inspections within specified areas pursuant to Section VIII of this Protocol that each State Party with territory within the area of application shall be obliged to receive within a specified time period.

(Y) The term "active inspection quota" means the total number of inspections pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol that each State Party shall be entitled to conduct within a specified time period.

(Z) The term "certification site" means a clearly designated location where the certification of recategorised multipurpose attack helicopters and reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft in accordance with the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation and the Protocol on Aircraft Reclassification takes place.

(AA) The term "calendar reporting period" means a period of time defined in days during which the intended reduction of the planned number of items of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty in accordance with Article VIII of the Treaty is to be carried out.

SECTION II. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

1. For the purpose of ensuring verification of compliance with the provisions of the Treaty, each State Party shall facilitate inspections pursuant to this Protocol.
2. In the case of conventional armaments and equipment in service with the conventional armed forces of a State Party stationed in the area of application outside national territory, the host State Party and the stationing State Party shall, in fulfillment of their respective responsibilities, cooperatively ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of this Protocol. The stationing State Party shall be fully responsible for compliance with the Treaty obligations in respect of its conventional armaments and equipment in service with its conventional armed forces stationed on the territory of the host State Party.

3. The escort team shall be placed under the responsibility of the inspected State Party:

(A) in the case of inspection sites at which only a stationing State Party’s conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are present and are under this State Party’s command, the escort team shall be placed under the responsibility of a representative of the stationing State Party for the duration of the inspection within that inspection site where the stationing State Party's conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty are located; and

(B) in the case of inspection sites containing conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty of both the host State Party and the stationing State Party, the escort team shall be composed of representatives from both States Parties when conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty of the stationing State Party are actually inspected. During the inspection within that inspection site, the host State Party shall exercise the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party with the exception of those rights and obligations related to the inspection of the conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty of the stationing State Party, which shall be exercised by this stationing State Party.

4. If an inspection team requests access to a structure or premises utilised by another State Party by agreement with the inspected State Party, such other State Party shall, in cooperation with the inspected State Party and to the extent consistent with the agreement on utilisation, exercise the rights and obligations set forth in this Protocol with respect to inspections involving equipment or materiel of the State Party utilising the structure or premises.

5. Structures or premises utilised by another State Party by agreement with the inspected State Party shall be subject to inspection only when that other State Party’s representative is on the escort team.

6. Inspection teams and sub-teams shall be under the control and responsibility of the inspecting State Party.

7. No more than one inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol may be present at the same time at any one inspection site.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Protocol, the inspecting State Party shall decide for how long each inspection team will stay on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out, and at how many and at which inspection sites it will conduct inspections during the in-country period.

9. Travel expenses of an inspection team to the point of entry/exit prior to conducting an inspection and from the point of entry/exit after completion of the last inspection shall be borne by the inspecting State Party.

10. Each State Party shall be obliged to receive a number of inspections pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol not to exceed its passive declared site inspection quota for each specified time period: a 120-day baseline validation period, a three-year reduction period, a 120-day residual level validation period and a residual period for the duration of the Treaty. The passive declared site inspection quota shall be determined for each specified time period as a percentage of that State Party’s objects of verification, excluding reduction sites and certification sites, located within the area of application of the Treaty:

(A) during the first 120 days after entry into force of the Treaty, the passive declared site
inspection quota shall be equal to 20 percent of a State Party’s objects of verification notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange;

(B) during each year of the reduction period, after completion of the initial 120-day period, the passive declared site inspection quota shall be equal to 10 percent of a State Party’s objects of verification notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange;

(C) during the first 120 days after completion of the three-year reduction period, the passive declared site inspection quota shall be equal to 20 percent of a State Party’s objects of verification notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange; and

(D) each year, commencing after completion of the 120-day residual level validation period, for the duration of the Treaty, the passive declared site inspection quota shall be equal to 15 percent of a State Party’s objects of verification notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange.

11. Each State Party with territory within the area of application shall be obliged to accept challenge inspections as follows:

(A) during the baseline validation period, during each year of the reduction period and during the residual level validation period, up to 15 percent of the number of inspections of declared sites which that State Party is obliged to receive on its territory of its own objects of verification as well as of objects of verification belonging to stationing States Parties; and

(B) during each year of the residual period, up to 23 percent of the number of inspections of declared sites which that State Party is obliged to receive on its territory of its own objects of verification and of objects of verification belonging to stationing States Parties.

12. Notwithstanding any other limitations in this Section, each State Party shall be obliged to accept a minimum of one inspection each year of its objects of verification pursuant to Section VII of this Protocol, and each State Party with territory within the area of application shall be obliged to accept a minimum of one inspection each year within a specified area pursuant to Section VIII of this Protocol.

13. Inspection pursuant to Section VII of this Protocol of one object of verification at an inspection site shall count as one inspection against the passive declared site inspection quota of that State Party whose object of verification is inspected.

14. The proportion of inspections pursuant to Section VII of this Protocol on the territory of a host State Party within a specified time period used to inspect objects of verification belonging to a stationing State Party shall be no greater than the proportion which that stationing State Party’s objects of verification constitute of the total number of objects of verification located on the territory of that host State Party.

15. The number of inspections pursuant to Section VII of this Protocol of objects of verification within a specified time period on any State Party’s territory shall be calculated as a percentage of the total number of objects of verification present on that State Party’s territory.

16. Inspection pursuant to Section VIII of this Protocol within one specified area shall count as one inspection against the passive challenge inspection quota and one inspection against the passive declared site inspection quota of the State Party on whose territory the inspection is conducted.

17. Unless otherwise agreed between the escort team and the inspection team, an inspection team’s in-country period shall, up to a total of 10 days, not exceed the total number of hours calculated according to the following formula:

(A) 48 hours for the first inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area; plus

(B) 36 hours for each sequential inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area.
area.

18. Subject to the limitations in paragraph 17 of this Section, an inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol shall spend no more than 48 hours at a declared site and no more than 24 hours in inspection within a specified area.

19. The inspected State Party shall ensure that the inspection team travels to a sequential inspection site by the most expeditious means available. If the time between completion of one inspection and arrival of the inspection team at a sequential inspection site exceeds nine hours, or if the time between completion of the last inspection conducted by an inspection team on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is carried out and the arrival of that inspection team at the point of entry/exit exceeds nine hours, such excess time shall not count against that inspection team’s in-country period.

20. Each State Party shall be obliged to accept on its territory within the area of application simultaneously no more than either two inspection teams conducting inspections pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol or a number of inspection teams conducting inspections pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol equal to two percent of the total number of objects of verification that are to be inspected during a specified time period on the territory of that State Party, whichever number is greater.

21. Each State Party shall be obliged to accept simultaneously no more than either two inspection teams conducting inspections of its conventional armed forces pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol or a number of inspection teams conducting inspections of its conventional armed forces pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol equal to two percent of the total number of its objects of verification that are to be inspected during a specified time period, whichever number is greater.

22. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 20 and 21 of this Section, each State Party with military districts specified in Articles IV and V of the Treaty shall be obliged to accept on its territory within the area of application simultaneously no more than two inspection teams conducting inspections pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol within any one of those military districts.

23. No State Party shall be obliged to accept inspections pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol representing more than 50 percent of its passive declared site inspection quota in a calendar year from the same State Party.

24. Each State Party shall have the right to conduct inspections within the area of application on the territory of other States Parties. However, no State Party shall conduct more than five inspections annually pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol of another State Party belonging to the same group of States Parties. Any such inspections shall count against the passive declared site inspection quota of the State Party being inspected. It shall otherwise be the responsibility solely of each group of States Parties to determine the allocation of inspections for each State Party within its group of States Parties. Each State Party shall notify to all other States Parties its active inspection quota:

(A) for the baseline validation period, no later than 120 days after signature of the Treaty;

(B) for the first year of the reduction period, no later than 60 days after entry into force of the Treaty; and

(C) for each subsequent year of the reduction period, for the residual level validation period and for each year of the residual period, no later than the 15th day of January preceding each such specified time period.

SECTION III. PRE-INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

1. Inspections conducted pursuant to the Treaty shall be carried out by inspectors designated in accordance with paragraphs 3 to 7 of this Section.
2. Inspectors shall be nationals of the inspecting State Party or other States Parties.

3. Within 90 days after signature of the Treaty, each State Party shall provide to all other States Parties a list of its proposed inspectors and a list of its proposed transport crew members, containing the full names of inspectors and transport crew members, their gender, date of birth, place of birth and passport number. No list of proposed inspectors provided by a State Party shall contain at any time more than 400 individuals, and no list of proposed transport crew members provided by a State Party shall contain at any time more than 600 individuals.

4. Each State Party shall review the lists of inspectors and transport crew members provided to it by other States Parties and, within 30 days after receipt of each list, shall provide notification to the State Party providing that list of any individual whose name it wishes to be deleted from that list.

5. Subject to paragraph 7 of this Section, inspectors and transport crew members for whom deletion has not been requested within the time interval specified in paragraph 4 of this Section shall be considered as accepted for the purposes of issuing visas and any other documents in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Section.

6. Each State Party shall have the right to amend its lists within one month after entry into force of the Treaty. Thereafter, each State Party may once every six months propose additions to or deletions from its lists of inspectors and transport crew members, provided that such amended lists do not exceed the numbers specified in paragraph 3 of this Section. Proposed additions shall be reviewed in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Section.

7. A State Party may request, without right of refusal, deletion of any individual it wishes from lists of inspectors and transport crew members provided by any other State Party.

8. The State Party on whose territory an inspection is conducted shall provide to the inspectors and transport crew members accepted in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Section visas and any other documents as required to ensure that these inspectors and transport crew members may enter and remain in the territory of that State Party for the purpose of carrying out inspection activities in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol. Such visas and any other necessary documents shall be provided either:

(A) within 30 days after the acceptance of the lists or subsequent changes in such lists, in which case the visa shall be valid for a period of no less than 24 months; or

(B) within one hour after the arrival of the inspection team and transport crew members at the point of entry/exit, in which case the visa shall be valid for the duration of their inspection activities.

9. Within 90 days after signature of the Treaty, each State Party shall provide notification to all other States Parties of the standing diplomatic clearance number for the transportation means of that State Party transporting inspectors and equipment necessary for an inspection into and out of the territory of the State Party in which such an inspection is conducted. Routings to and from the designated point(s) of entry/exit shall be along established international airways or other routes that are agreed upon by the States Parties concerned as the basis for such diplomatic clearance. Inspectors may use commercial flights for travel to those points of entry/exit that are served by airlines. The provisions of this paragraph relating to diplomatic clearance numbers shall not apply to such flights.

10. Each State Party shall indicate in the notification provided pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange a point or points of entry/exit in respect of each declared site with its objects of verification. Such points of entry/exit may be ground border crossing points, airports or seaports which must have the capacity to receive the transportation means of the inspecting State Party. At least one airport shall be notified as a point of entry/exit associated with each declared site. The location of any point of entry/exit notified as associated with a declared site shall be such as to allow access to that declared site within the time specified in Section VII, paragraph 8 of this Protocol.
11. Each State Party shall have the right to change the point or points of entry/exit to its territory by notifying all other States Parties no less than 90 days before such a change becomes effective.

12. Within 90 days after signature of the Treaty, each State Party shall provide notification to all other States Parties of the official language or languages of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be used by inspection teams conducting inspections of its conventional armed forces.

SECTION IV. NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO INSPECT

1. The inspecting State Party shall notify the inspected State Party of its intention to carry out an inspection provided for in Article XIV of the Treaty. In the case of inspection of stationed conventional armed forces, the inspecting State Party shall simultaneously notify the host and stationing States Parties. In the case of inspection of certification or reduction procedures carried out by a stationing State Party, the inspecting State Party shall simultaneously notify the host and stationing States Parties.

2. For inspections conducted pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol, such notifications shall be made in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty no less than 36 hours in advance of the estimated time of arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry/exit on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out and shall include:

   (A) the point of entry/exit to be used;
   (B) the estimated time of arrival at the point of entry/exit;
   (C) the means of arrival at the point of entry/exit;
   (D) a statement of whether the first inspection shall be conducted pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol and whether the inspection will be conducted on foot, by cross-country vehicle, by helicopter or by any combination of these;
   (E) the time interval between the arrival at the point of entry/exit and the designation of the first inspection site;
   (F) the language to be used by the inspection team, which shall be a language designated in accordance with Section III, paragraph 12 of this Protocol;
   (G) the language to be used for the inspection report prepared in accordance with Section XII of this Protocol;
   (H) the full names of inspectors and transport crew members, their gender, date of birth, place of birth and passport number; and (I) the likely number of sequential inspections.

3. For inspections conducted pursuant to Sections IX and X of this Protocol, such notifications shall be made in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty no less than 96 hours in advance of the estimated time of arrival of the inspection team at the designated point of entry/exit on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out and shall include:

   (A) the point of entry/exit to be used;
   (B) the estimated time of arrival at the point of entry/exit;
   (C) the means of arrival at the point of entry/exit;
   (D) for each inspection at a reduction or certification site, reference to the notification provided pursuant to Section IX, paragraph 3 or Section X, paragraph 5 of this Protocol;
the language to be used by the inspection team, which shall be a language designated in accordance with Section III, paragraph 12 of this Protocol;

the language to be used for the inspection report prepared in accordance with Section XII of this Protocol; and

the full names of inspectors and transport crew members, their gender, date of birth, place of birth and passport number.

4. The States Parties notified pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Section shall acknowledge in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty receipt of notification within three hours. Subject to the provisions set forth in this Section, the inspection team shall be permitted to arrive at the point of entry/exit at the estimated time of arrival notified pursuant to paragraph 2, subparagraph (B) or paragraph 3, subparagraph (B) of this Section.

5. An inspected State Party receiving a notification of intent to inspect shall immediately upon its receipt send copies of such notification to all other States Parties in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty.

6. If the State Party on whose territory an inspection is to be carried out is unable to allow the entry of the inspection team at the estimated time of arrival, the inspection team shall be permitted to enter the territory of that State Party within two hours before or after the notified estimated time of arrival. In such a case, the State Party on whose territory an inspection is to be carried out shall notify the inspecting State Party of the new time of arrival no later than 24 hours following the issuance of the original notification.

7. If the inspection team finds itself delayed more than two hours beyond the notified estimated time of arrival or beyond the new time of arrival communicated pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Section, the inspecting State Party shall inform the States Parties notified pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Section of:

(A) a new estimated time of arrival, which in no case shall be more than six hours beyond the initial estimated time of arrival or beyond the new time of arrival communicated pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Section; and

(B) if the inspecting State Party desires, a new time interval between arrival at the point of entry/exit and the designation of the first inspection site.

8. In the event non-commercial flights are used to transport the inspection team to the point of entry/exit, no less than 10 hours before the planned time of entry into the air space of the State Party on whose territory the inspection is to be carried out, the inspecting State Party shall provide that State Party with a flight plan in accordance with Article XVII of the Treaty. The flight plan shall be filed in accordance with the procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organisation applicable to civil aircraft. The inspecting State Party shall include in the remarks section of each flight plan the standing diplomatic clearance number and the notation: "CFE inspection aircraft. Priority clearance processing required."

9. No more than three hours following the receipt of a flight plan that has been filed in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Section, the State Party on whose territory an inspection is to be carried out shall ensure that the flight plan is approved so that the inspection team may arrive at the point of entry/exit at the estimated time of arrival.

SECTION V. PROCEDURES UPON ARRIVAL AT POINT OF ENTRY/EXIT

1. The escort team shall meet the inspection team and transport crew members at the point of entry/exit upon their arrival.

2. A State Party which utilises structures or premises by agreement with the inspected State Party will designate a liaison officer to the escort team who will be available as needed at the point of entry/exit to accompany the inspection team at any time as agreed with the escort team.
3. Times of arrival at and return to a point of entry/exit shall be agreed and recorded by both the inspection team and the escort team.

4. The State Party on whose territory an inspection is to be carried out shall ensure that luggage, equipment and supplies of the inspection team are exempt from all customs duties and are expeditiously processed at the point of entry/exit.

5. Equipment and supplies that the inspecting State Party brings into the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out shall be subject to examination each time they are brought into that territory. This examination shall be completed prior to the departure of the inspection team from the point of entry/exit to the inspection site. Such equipment and supplies shall be examined by the escort team in the presence of the inspection team members.

6. If the escort team determines upon examination that an item of equipment or supplies brought by inspectors is capable of performing functions inconsistent with the inspection requirements of this Protocol or does not meet the requirements set forth in Section VI, paragraph 15 of this Protocol, then the escort team shall have the right to deny permission to use that item and to impound it at the point of entry/exit. The inspecting State Party shall remove such impounded equipment or supplies from the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out at the earliest opportunity at its own discretion, but no later than the time when the inspection team which brought that impounded equipment or supplies leaves the country.

7. If a State Party has not participated during examination of equipment of an inspection team at the point of entry/exit, that State Party shall be entitled to exercise the rights of the escort team pursuant to paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Section prior to inspection at a declared site at which its conventional armed forces are present or of a structure or premises it utilises by agreement with the inspected State Party.

8. Throughout the period in which the inspection team and transport crew remain on the territory of the State Party where the inspection site is located, the inspected State Party shall provide or arrange for the provision of meals, lodging, work space, transportation and, as necessary, medical care or any other emergency assistance.

9. The State Party on whose territory an inspection is carried out shall provide accommodation, security protection, servicing and fuel for the transportation means of the inspecting State Party at the point of entry/exit.

SECTION VI. GENERAL RULES FOR CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS

1. An inspection team may include inspectors from States Parties other than the inspecting State Party.

2. For inspections conducted in accordance with Sections VII, VIII, IX and X of this Protocol, an inspection team shall consist of up to nine inspectors and may divide itself into up to three sub-teams. In the case of simultaneous inspections on the territory of States Parties that do not have military districts specified in Articles IV and V of the Treaty or within a single military district of a State Party with such military districts, only one inspection team may divide itself at the inspection site into three sub-teams, the others into two sub-teams.

3. Inspectors and escort team members shall wear some clear identification of their respective roles.

4. An inspector shall be deemed to have assumed his or her duties upon arrival at the point of entry/exit on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out and shall be deemed to have ceased performing those duties after leaving the territory of that State Party through the point of entry/exit.

5. The number of transport crew members shall not exceed 10.

6. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, inspectors and transport crew
members shall respect the laws and regulations of the State Party on whose territory an inspection is carried out and shall not interfere in the internal affairs of that State Party. Inspectors and transport crew members shall also respect regulations at an inspection site, including safety and administrative procedures. In the event that the inspected State Party determines that an inspector or transport crew member has violated such laws and regulations or other conditions governing the inspection activities set forth in this Protocol, it shall so notify the inspecting State Party, which upon the request of the inspected State Party shall immediately delete the name of the individual from the list of inspectors or transport crew members. If the individual is on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is carried out, the inspecting State Party shall promptly remove that individual from that territory.

7. The inspected State Party shall be responsible for ensuring the safety of the inspection team and transport crew members from the time they arrive at the point of entry/exit until the time they leave the point of entry/exit to depart the territory of that State Party.

8. The escort team shall assist the inspection team in carrying out its functions. At its discretion, the escort team may exercise its right to accompany the inspection team from the time it enters the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out until the time it departs that territory.

9. The inspecting State Party shall ensure that the inspection team and each sub-team have the necessary linguistic ability to communicate freely with the escort team in the language notified in accordance with Section IV, paragraph 2, subparagraph (F) and paragraph 3, subparagraph (E) of this Protocol. The inspected State Party shall ensure that the escort team has the necessary linguistic ability to communicate freely in this language with the inspection team and each sub-team. Inspectors and members of the escort team may also communicate in other languages.

10. No information obtained during inspections shall be publicly disclosed without the express consent of the inspecting State Party.

11. Throughout their presence on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out, inspectors shall have the right to communicate with the embassy or consulate of the inspecting State Party located on that territory, using appropriate telecommunications means provided by the inspected State Party. The inspected State Party shall also provide means of communication between the sub-teams of an inspection team.

12. The inspected State Party shall transport the inspection team to, from and between inspection sites by a means and route selected by the inspected State Party. The inspecting State Party may request a variation in the selected route. The inspected State Party shall, if possible, grant such a request. Whenever mutually agreed, the inspecting State Party will be permitted to use its own land vehicles.

13. If an emergency arises that necessitates travel of inspectors from an inspection site to a point of entry/exit or to the embassy or consulate of the inspecting State Party on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is carried out, the inspection team shall so notify the escort team, which shall promptly arrange such travel, and if necessary, shall provide appropriate means of transportation.

14. The inspected State Party shall provide for use by the inspection team at the inspection site an administrative area for storage of equipment and supplies, report writing, rest breaks and meals.

15. The inspection team shall be permitted to bring such documents as needed to conduct the inspection, in particular its own maps and charts. Inspectors shall be permitted to bring and use portable passive night vision devices, binoculars, video and still cameras, dictaphones, tape measures, flashlights, magnetic compasses and lap-top computers. The inspectors shall be permitted to use other equipment, subject to the approval of the inspected State Party. Throughout the in-country period, the escort team shall have the right to observe the equipment brought by inspectors, but shall not interfere with the use of equipment that has been approved
by the escort team in accordance with Section V, paragraphs 5 to 7 of this Protocol.

16. In the case of an inspection conducted pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, the inspection team shall specify on each occasion it designates the inspection site to be inspected whether the inspection will be conducted on foot, by cross-country vehicle, by helicopter or by any combination of these. Unless otherwise agreed, the inspected State Party shall provide and operate the appropriate cross-country vehicles at the inspection site.

17. Whenever possible, subject to the safety requirements and flight regulations of the inspected State Party and subject to the provisions of paragraphs 18 to 21 of this Section, the inspection team shall have the right to conduct helicopter overflights of the inspection site, using a helicopter provided and operated by the inspected State Party, during inspections conducted pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol.

18. The inspected State Party shall not be obliged to provide a helicopter at any inspection site that is less than 20 square kilometres in area.

19. The inspected State Party shall have the right to delay, limit or refuse helicopter overflights above sensitive points, but the presence of sensitive points shall not prevent helicopter overflight of the remaining areas of the inspection site. Photography of or above sensitive points during helicopter overflights shall be permitted only with the approval of the escort team.

20. The duration of such helicopter overflights at an inspection site shall not exceed a cumulative total of one hour, unless otherwise agreed between the inspection team and the escort team.

21. Any helicopter provided by the inspected State Party shall be large enough to carry at least two members of the inspection team and at least one member of the escort team. Inspectors shall be allowed to take and use on overflights of the inspection site any of the equipment specified in paragraph 15 of this Section. The inspection team shall advise the escort team during inspection flights whenever it intends to take photographs. A helicopter shall afford the inspectors a constant and unobstructed view of the ground.

22. In discharging their functions, inspectors shall not interfere directly with ongoing activities at the inspection site and shall avoid unnecessarily hampering or delaying operations at the inspection site or taking actions affecting safe operation.

23. Except as provided for in paragraphs 24 to 29 of this Section, during an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area, inspectors shall be permitted access, entry and unobstructed inspection:

(A) in the case of a specified area, within the entire specified area; or

(B) in the case of an object of verification, within the entire territory of the declared site except within those areas delineated on the site diagram as belonging exclusively to another object of verification which the inspection team has not designated for inspection.

24. During an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol and subject to the provisions of paragraph 25 of this Section, inspectors shall have the right, within the areas cited in paragraph 23 of this Section, to enter any location, structure or area within a structure in which battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges are permanently or routinely present. Inspectors shall not have the right to enter other structures or areas within structures the entry points to which are physically accessible only by personnel doors not exceeding two metres in width and to which access is denied by the escort team.

25. During an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, inspectors shall have the right to look into a hardened aircraft
shelter to confirm visually whether any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges are present and, if so, their number and type, model or version. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 24 of this Section, inspectors shall enter the interior of such hardened aircraft shelters only with the approval of the escort team. If such approval is denied and if the inspectors so request, any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges in such hardened aircraft shelters shall be displayed outside.

26. During an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, except as provided in paragraphs 27 to 33 of this Section, inspectors shall have the right to have access to conventional armaments and equipment only in so far as is necessary to confirm visually their number and type, model or version.

27. The inspected State Party shall have the right to shroud individual sensitive items of equipment.

28. The escort team shall have the right to deny access to sensitive points, the number and extent of which should be as limited as possible, to shrouded objects and to containers any dimension (width, height, length or diameter) of which is less than two metres. Whenever a sensitive point is designated, or shrouded objects or containers are present, the escort team shall declare whether the sensitive point, shrouded object or container holds any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges and, if so, their number and type, model or version.

29. If the escort team declares that a sensitive point, shrouded object or container does contain any of the conventional armaments and equipment specified in paragraph 28 of this Section, then the escort team shall display or declare such conventional armaments and equipment to the inspection team and shall take steps to satisfy the inspection team that no more than the declared number of such conventional armaments and equipment are present.

30. If, during an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, a helicopter of a type that is or has been on the multipurpose attack helicopter list in the Protocol on Existing Types is present at an inspection site and is declared by the escort team to be a combat support helicopter, or if an Mi-24R or Mi-24K helicopter is present at an inspection site and is declared by the escort team to be limited pursuant to Section I, paragraph 3 of the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation, such a helicopter shall be subject to internal inspection in accordance with Section IX, paragraphs 4 to 6 of this Protocol.

31. If, during an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, an aircraft of a specific model or version of combat-capable trainer aircraft listed in Section II of the Protocol on Aircraft Reclassification is present at an inspection site and is declared by the escort team to have been certified an unarmed in accordance with the Protocol on Aircraft Reclassification, such an aircraft shall be subject to internal inspection in accordance with Section IX, paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Protocol.

32. If, during an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, an armoured vehicle declared by the escort team to be an armoured personnel carrier look-alike or an armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alike is present at an inspection site, the inspection team shall have the right to determine that such vehicle cannot permit the transport of a combat infantry squad. Inspectors shall have the right to require the doors and/or hatches of the vehicle to be opened so that the interior can be visually inspected from outside the vehicle. Sensitive equipment in or on the vehicle may be shrouded.

33. If, during an inspection of an object of verification or within a specified area pursuant to
Section VII or VIII of this Protocol, items of equipment declared by the escort team to have been reduced in accordance with the provisions in the Protocol on Reduction are present at an inspection site, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect such items of equipment to confirm that they have been reduced in accordance with the procedures specified in Sections III to XII of the Protocol on Reduction.

34. Inspectors shall have the right to take photographs, including video, for the purpose of recording the presence of conventional armaments and equipment subject to the Treaty, including within designated permanent storage sites, or other storage sites containing more than 50 such conventional armaments and equipment. Still cameras shall be limited to 35mm cameras and to cameras capable of producing instantly developed photographic prints. The inspection team shall advise the escort team in advance whether it plans to take photographs. The escort team shall cooperate with the inspection team’s taking of photographs.

35. Photography of sensitive points shall be permitted only with the approval of the escort team.

36. Except as provided for in paragraph 38 of this Section, photography of interiors of structures other than storage sites specified in paragraph 34 of this Section shall be permitted only with the approval of the escort team.

37. Inspectors shall have the right to take measurements to resolve ambiguities that might arise during inspections. Such measurements recorded during inspections shall be confirmed by a member of the inspection team and a member of the escort team immediately after they are taken. Such confirmed data shall be included in the inspection report.

38. States Parties shall, whenever possible, resolve during an inspection any ambiguities that arise regarding factual information. Whenever inspectors request the escort team to clarify such an ambiguity, the escort team shall promptly provide the inspection team with clarifications. If inspectors decide to document an unresolved ambiguity with photographs, the escort team shall, subject to the provision in paragraph 35 of this Section, cooperate with the inspection team’s taking of appropriate photographs using a camera capable of producing instantly developed photographic prints. If an ambiguity cannot be resolved during the inspection, then the question, relevant clarifications and any pertinent photographs shall be included in the inspection report in accordance with Section XII of this Protocol.

39. For inspections conducted pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol, the inspection shall be deemed to have been completed once the inspection report has been signed and countersigned.

40. No later than completion of an inspection at a declared site or within a specified area, the inspection team shall inform the escort team whether the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection. If the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection, the inspection team shall designate at that time the next inspection site. In such cases, subject to the provisions in Section VII, paragraphs 6 and 17 and Section VIII, paragraph 6, subparagraph (A) of this Protocol, the inspected State Party shall ensure that the inspection team arrives at the sequential inspection site as soon as possible after completion of the previous inspection. If the inspection team does not intend to conduct a sequential inspection, then the provisions in paragraphs 42 and 43 of this Section shall apply.

41. An inspection team shall have the right to conduct a sequential inspection, subject to the provisions of Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol, on the territory of the State Party on which that inspection team has conducted the preceding inspection:

(A) at any declared site associated with the same point of entry/exit as the preceding inspection site or the same point of entry/exit at which the inspection team arrived; or

(B) within any specified area for which the point of entry/exit at which the inspection team arrived is the nearest point of entry/exit notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange; or
(C) at any location within 200 kilometres of the preceding inspection site within the same military district; or

(D) at the location which the inspected State Party claims, pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 11, subparagraph (A) of this Protocol, is the temporary location of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft or armoured vehicle launched bridges which were absent during inspection of an object of verification at the preceding inspection site, if such conventional armaments and equipment constitute more than 15 percent of the number of such conventional armaments and equipment notified in the most recent notification pursuant to the Protocol on Information Exchange; or

(E) at the declared site which the inspected State Party claims, pursuant to Section VII, paragraph 11, subparagraph (B) of this Protocol, is the site of origin for battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft or armoured vehicle launched bridges at the preceding inspection site which are in excess of the number provided in the most recent notification pursuant to the Protocol on Information Exchange as being present at that preceding inspection site, if such conventional armaments and equipment exceed by 15 percent the number of such conventional armaments and equipment so notified.

42. After completion of an inspection at a declared site or within a specified area, if no sequential inspection has been declared, then the inspection team shall be transported to the appropriate point of entry/exit as soon as possible and shall depart the territory of the State Party where the inspection was carried out within 24 hours.

43. The inspection team shall leave the territory of the State Party where it has been conducting inspections from the same point of entry/exit at which it entered, unless otherwise agreed. If an inspection team chooses to proceed to a point of entry/exit on the territory of another State Party for the purpose of conducting inspections, it shall have the right to do so provided that the inspecting State Party has provided the necessary notification in accordance with Section IV, paragraph 1 of this Protocol.

SECTION VII. DECLARED SITE INSPECTION

1. Inspection of a declared site pursuant to this Protocol shall not be refused. Such inspections may be delayed only in cases of force majeure or in accordance with Section II, paragraphs 7 and 20 to 22 of this Protocol.

2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3 of this Section, an inspection team shall arrive on the territory of the State Party where an inspection is to be carried out through a point of entry/exit associated under Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange with the declared site it plans to designate as the first inspection site pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Section.

3. If an inspecting State Party desires to use a ground border crossing point or seaport as a point of entry/exit and the inspected State Party has not previously notified a ground border crossing point or seaport as a point of entry/exit pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange as associated with the declared site the inspecting State Party desires to designate as the first inspection site pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Section, the inspecting State Party shall indicate in the notification provided pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 2 of this Protocol the desired ground border crossing point or seaport as point of entry/exit. The inspected State Party shall indicate in its acknowledgement of receipt of notification, as provided for in Section IV, paragraph 4 of this Protocol, whether this point of entry/exit is acceptable or not. In the latter case, the inspected State Party shall notify the inspecting State Party of another point of entry/exit which shall be as near as possible to the desired point of entry/exit and which may be an airport notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange, a seaport or a ground border crossing point through which the inspection team and transport crew members may arrive on its territory.

4. If an inspecting State Party notifies its desire to use a ground border crossing point or seaport as a point of entry/exit pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Section, it shall determine prior to such notification that there is reasonable certainty that its inspection team can reach the first
declared site where that State Party desires to carry out an inspection within the time specified in paragraph 8 of this Section using ground transportation means.

5. If an inspection team and transport crew arrive pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Section on the territory of the State Party on which an inspection is to be carried out through a point of entry/exit other than a point of entry/exit that was notified pursuant to Section V of the Protocol on Information Exchange as being associated with the declared site it desires to designate as the first inspection site, the inspected State Party shall facilitate access to this declared site as expeditiously as possible, but shall be permitted to exceed, if necessary, the time limit specified in paragraph 8 of this Section.

6. The inspected State Party shall have the right to utilise up to six hours after designation of a declared site to prepare for the arrival of the inspection team at that site.

7. At the number of hours after arrival at the point of entry/exit notified pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 2, subparagraph (E) of this Protocol, which shall be no less than one hour and no more than 16 hours after arrival at the point of entry/exit, the inspection team shall designate the first declared site to be inspected.

8. The inspected State Party shall ensure that the inspection team travels to the first declared site by the most expeditious means available and arrives as soon as possible but no later than nine hours after the designation of the site to be inspected, unless otherwise agreed between the inspection team and the escort team, or unless the inspection site is located in mountainous terrain or terrain to which access is difficult. In such case, the inspection team shall be transported to the inspection site no later than 15 hours after designation of that inspection site. Travel time in excess of nine hours shall not count against that inspection team’s in-country period.

9. Immediately upon arrival at the declared site, the inspection team shall be escorted to a briefing facility where it shall be provided with a diagram of the declared site, unless such a diagram has been provided in a previous exchange of site diagrams. The declared site diagram, provided upon arrival at the declared site, shall contain an accurate depiction of the:

(A) geographic coordinates of a point within the inspection site, to the nearest 10 seconds, with indication of that point and of true north;

(B) scale used in the site diagram;

(C) perimeter of the declared site;

(D) precisely delineated boundaries of those areas belonging exclusively to each object of verification, indicating the formation or unit record number of each object of verification to which each such area belongs and including those separately located areas where battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges belonging to each object of verification are permanently assigned;

(E) major buildings and roads on the declared site;

(F) entrances to the declared site; and

(G) location of an administrative area for the inspection team provided in accordance with Section VI, paragraph 14 of this Protocol.

10. Within one-half hour after receiving the diagram of the declared site, the inspection team shall designate the object of verification to be inspected. The inspection team shall then be given a pre-inspection briefing which shall last no more than one hour and shall include the following elements:

(A) safety and administrative procedures at the inspection site;
(B) modalities of transportation and communication for inspectors at the inspection site; and

(C) holdings and locations at the inspection site, including within the common areas of the declared site, of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes and armoured vehicle launched bridges, including those belonging to separately located subordinate elements belonging to the same object of verification to be inspected.

11. The pre-inspection briefing shall include an explanation of any differences between the numbers of battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, combat helicopters or armoured vehicle launched bridges present at the inspection site and the corresponding numbers provided in the most recent notification pursuant to the Protocol on Information Exchange, in accordance with the following provisions:

(A) if the numbers of such conventional armaments and equipment present at the inspection site are less than the numbers provided in that most recent notification, such explanation shall include the temporary location of such conventional armaments and equipment; and

(B) if the numbers of such armaments and equipment present at the inspection site exceed the numbers provided in that most recent notification, such explanation shall include specific information on the origin, departure times from origin, time of arrival and projected stay at the inspection site of such additional conventional armaments and equipment.

12. When an inspection team designates an object of verification to be inspected, the inspection team shall have the right, as part of the same inspection of that object of verification, to inspect all territory delineated on the site diagram as belonging to that object of verification, including those separately located areas on the territory of the same State Party where conventional armaments and equipment belonging to that object of verification are permanently assigned.

13. The inspection of one object of verification at a declared site shall permit the inspection team access, entry and unobstructed inspection within the entire territory of the declared site except within those areas delineated on the site diagram as belonging exclusively to another object of verification which the inspection team has not designated for inspection. During such inspections, the provisions of Section VI of this Protocol shall apply.

14. If the escort team informs the inspection team that battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat helicopters, combat aircraft, reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges that have been notified as being held by one object of verification at a declared site are present within an area delineated on the site diagram as belonging exclusively to another object of verification, then the escort team shall ensure that the inspection team, as part of the same inspection, has access to such conventional armaments and equipment.

15. Each State Party shall be obliged to account for the aggregate total of any category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty or armoured vehicle launched bridges are present within areas of a declared site not delineated on the site diagram as belonging exclusively to one object of verification, the escort team shall inform the inspection team to which object of verification such conventional armaments and equipment belong.

16. Each State Party shall be obliged to account for the aggregate total of any category of conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty notified pursuant to Section III of the Protocol on Information Exchange, at the organisational level above brigade/regiment or equivalent, if such an accounting is requested by another State Party.

17. If, during an inspection at a declared site, the inspection team decides to conduct at the same declared site an inspection of an object of verification that had not been previously
designated, the inspection team shall have the right to commence such inspection within three
hours of that designation. In such case, the inspection team shall be given a briefing on the object
of verification designated for the next inspection in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 11 of this
Section.

SECTION VIII. CHALLENGE INSPECTION WITHIN SPECIFIED AREAS

1. Each State Party shall have the right to conduct challenge inspections within specified
areas in accordance with this Protocol.

2. If the inspecting State Party intends to conduct a challenge inspection within a specified
area as the first inspection after arrival at a point of entry/exit:
   (A) it shall include in its notification pursuant to Section IV of this Protocol the designated
       point of entry/exit nearest to or within that specified area capable of receiving the inspecting
       State Party’s chosen means of transportation; and
   (B) at the number of hours after arrival at the point of entry/exit notified pursuant to Section
       IV, paragraph 2, subparagraph (E) of this Protocol, which shall be no less than one hour and no
       more than 16 hours after arrival at the point of entry/exit, the inspection team shall designate
       the first specified area it wishes to inspect. Whenever a specified area is designated, the
       inspection team shall, as part of its inspection request, provide to the escort team a geographic
description delineating the outer boundaries of that area. The inspection team shall have the
right, as part of that request, to identify any structure or facility it wishes to inspect.

3. The State Party on whose territory a challenge inspection is requested shall,
immediately upon receiving a designation of a specified area, inform other States Parties which
utilise structures or premises by agreement with the inspected State Party of that specified area,
including its geographic description delineating the outer boundaries.

4. The inspected State Party shall have the right to refuse challenge inspections within
specified areas.

5. The inspected State Party shall inform the inspection team within two hours after the
designation of a specified area whether the inspection request will be granted.

6. If access to a specified area is granted:
   (A) the inspected State Party shall have the right to use up to six hours after it accepts the
       inspection to prepare for the arrival of the inspection team at the specified area;
   (B) the inspected State Party shall ensure that the inspection team travels to the first
       specified area by the most expeditious means available and arrives as soon as possible after the
       designation of the site to be inspected, but no later than nine hours from the time such an
       inspection is accepted, unless otherwise agreed between the inspection team and the escort
       team, or unless the inspection site is located in mountainous terrain or terrain to which access is
difficult. In such case, the inspection team shall be transported to the inspection site no later
than 15 hours after such an inspection is accepted. Travel time in excess of nine hours shall not
count against that inspection team’s in-country period; and
   (C) the provisions of Section VI of this Protocol shall apply. Within such specified area the
       escort team may delay access to or overflight of particular parts of that specified area. If the delay
       exceeds more than four hours the inspection team shall have the right to cancel the inspection.
The period of delay shall not count against the in-country period or the maximum time allowed
within a specified area.

7. If an inspection team requests access to a structure or premises which another State
Party utilises by agreement with the inspected State Party, the inspected State Party shall
immediately inform that State Party of such a request. The escort team shall inform the
inspection team that the other State Party, by agreement with the inspected State Party, shall,
in cooperation with the inspected State Party and to the extent consistent with the agreement
on utilisation, exercise the rights and obligations set forth in this Protocol with respect to inspections involving equipment or materiel of the State Party utilising the structure or premises.

8. If the inspected State Party so wishes, the inspection team may be briefed on arrival at the specified area. This briefing is to last no more than one hour. Safety procedures and administrative arrangements may also be covered in this briefing.

9. If access to a specified area is denied:

(A) the inspected State Party or the State Party exercising the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party shall provide all reasonable assurance that the specified area does not contain conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty. If such armaments and equipment are present and assigned to organisations designed and structured to perform in peacetime internal security functions in the area defined in Article V of the Treaty, the inspected State Party or the State Party exercising the rights and obligations of the inspected State Party shall allow visual confirmation of their presence, unless precluded from so doing by force majeure, in which case visual confirmation shall be allowed as soon as practicable; and

(B) no inspection quota shall be counted, and the time between the designation of the specified area and its subsequent refusal shall not count against the in-country period. The inspection team shall have the right to designate another specified area or declared site for inspection or to declare the inspection concluded.

SECTION IX. INSPECTION OF CERTIFICATION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to inspect, without right of refusal, the certification of recategorised multipurpose attack helicopters and reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft in accordance with the provisions of this Section, the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation and the Protocol on Aircraft Reclassification. Such inspections shall not count against the quotas established in Section II of this Protocol. Inspection teams conducting such inspections may be composed of representatives of different States Parties. The inspected State Party shall not be obliged to accept more than one inspection team at a time at each certification site.

2. In conducting an inspection of certification in accordance with this Section, an inspection team shall have the right to spend up to two days at a certification site, unless otherwise agreed.

3. No less than 15 days before the certification of recategorised multipurpose attack helicopters or reclassified combat-capable trainer aircraft, the State Party conducting the certification shall provide to all other States Parties notification of:

(A) the site at which the certification is to take place, including geographic coordinates;

(B) the scheduled dates of the certification process;

(C) the estimated number and type, model or version of helicopters or aircraft to be certified;

(D) the manufacturer’s serial number for each helicopter or aircraft;

(E) the unit or location to which the helicopters or aircraft were previously assigned;

(F) the unit or location to which the certified helicopters or aircraft will be assigned in the future;

(G) the point of entry/exit to be used by an inspection team; and

(H) the date and time by which an inspection team shall arrive at the point of entry/exit in order to inspect the certification.

4. Inspectors shall have the right to enter and inspect visually the helicopter or aircraft
cockpit and interior to include checking the manufacturer’s serial number, without right of refusal on the part of the State Party conducting the certification.

5. If requested by the inspection team, the escort team shall remove, without right of refusal, any access panels covering the position from which components and wiring were removed in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol on Helicopter Recategorisation or the Protocol on Aircraft Reclassification.

6. Inspectors shall have the right to request and observe, with the right of refusal on the part of the State Party conducting the certification, the activation of any weapon system component in multi-purpose attack helicopters being certified or declared to have been recategorised.

7. At the conclusion of each inspection of certification, the inspection team shall complete an inspection report in accordance with the provisions of Section XII of this Protocol.

8. Upon completion of an inspection at a certification site, the inspection team shall have the right to depart the territory of the inspected State Party or to conduct a sequential inspection at another certification site or at a reduction site if the appropriate notification has been provided by the inspection team in accordance with Section IV, paragraph 3 of this Protocol. The inspection team shall notify the escort team of its intended departure from the certification site and, if appropriate, of its intention to proceed to another certification site or to a reduction site at least 24 hours before the intended departure time.

9. Within seven days after completion of the certification, the State Party responsible for the certification shall notify all other States Parties of the completion of the certification. Such notification shall specify the number, types, models or versions and manufacturer’s serial numbers of certified helicopters or aircraft, the certification site involved, the actual dates of the certification, and the units or locations to which the recategorised helicopters or reclassified aircraft will be assigned.

SECTION X. INSPECTION OF REDUCTION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to conduct inspections, without the right of refusal by the inspected State Party, of the process of reduction carried out pursuant to Sections I to VIII and X to XII of the Protocol on Reduction in accordance with the provisions of this Section. Such inspections shall not count against the quotas established in Section II of this Protocol. Inspections teams conducting such inspections may be composed of representatives of different States Parties. The inspected State Party shall not be obliged to accept more than one inspection team at a time at each reduction site.

2. The inspected State Party shall have the right to organise and implement the process of reduction subject only to the provisions set forth in Article VIII of the Treaty and in the Protocol on Reduction. Inspections of the process of reduction shall be conducted in a manner that does not interfere with the ongoing activities at the reduction site or unnecessarily hamper, delay or complicate the implementation of the process of reduction.

3. If a reduction site notified pursuant to Section III of the Protocol on Information Exchange is used by more than one State Party, inspections of the reduction process shall be conducted in accordance with schedules of such use provided by each State Party using the reduction site.

4. Each State Party that intends to reduce conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty shall notify all other States Parties which conventional armaments and equipment are to be reduced at each reduction site during a calendar reporting period. Each such calendar reporting period shall have a duration of no more than 90 days and no less than 30 days. This provision shall apply whenever reduction is carried out at a reduction site, without regard to whether the reduction process is to be carried out on a continuous or intermittent basis.
5. No less than 15 days before the initiation of reduction for a calendar reporting period, the State Party intending to implement reduction procedures shall provide to all other States Parties the calendar reporting period notification. Such notification shall include the designation of the reduction site with geographic coordinates, the scheduled date for initiation of reduction and the scheduled date for completion of the reduction of conventional armaments and equipment identified for reduction during the calendar reporting period. In addition, the notification shall identify:

(A) the estimated number and type of conventional armaments and equipment to be reduced;

(B) the object or objects of verification from which the items to be reduced have been withdrawn;

(C) the reduction procedures to be used, pursuant to Sections III to VIII and Sections X to XII of the Protocol on Reduction, for each type of conventional armaments and equipment to be reduced;

(D) the point of entry/exit to be used by an inspection team conducting an inspection of reduction notified for that calendar reporting period; and

(E) the date and time by which an inspection team must arrive at the point of entry/exit in order to inspect the conventional armaments and equipment before the initiation of their reduction.

6. Except as specified in paragraph 11 of this Section, an inspection team shall have the right to arrive at or depart from a reduction site at any time during the calendar reporting period, including three days beyond the end of a notified calendar reporting period. In addition, the inspection team shall have the right to remain at the reduction site throughout one or more calendar reporting periods provided that these periods are not separated by more than three days. Throughout the period that the inspection team remains at the reduction site, it shall have the right to observe all the reduction procedures carried out in accordance with the Protocol on Reduction.

7. In accordance with the provisions set forth in this Section, the inspection team shall have the right to freely record factory serial numbers from the conventional armaments and equipment to be reduced or to place special marks on such equipment before reduction and to record subsequently such numbers or marks at the completion of the reduction process. Parts and elements of reduced conventional armaments and equipment as specified in Section II, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Protocol on Reduction or, in the case of conversion, the vehicles converted for non-military purposes shall be available for inspection for at least three days after the end of the notified calendar reporting period, unless inspection of those reduced elements has been completed earlier.

8. The State Party engaged in the process of reducing conventional armaments and equipment limited by the Treaty shall establish at each reduction site a working register in which it shall record the factory serial numbers of each item undergoing reduction as well as the dates on which the reduction procedures were initiated and completed. This register shall also include aggregate data for each calendar reporting period. The register shall be made available to the inspection team for the period of inspection.

9. At the conclusion of each inspection of the reduction process, the inspection team shall complete a standardised report which shall be signed by the inspection team leader and a representative of the inspected State Party. The provisions of Section XII of this Protocol shall apply.

10. Upon completion of an inspection at a reduction site, the inspection team shall have the right to depart the territory of the inspected State Party or to conduct a sequential inspection at another reduction site or at a certification site if the appropriate notification has been provided in accordance with Section IV, paragraph 3 of this Protocol. The inspection team shall notify the
escort team of its intended departure from the reduction site and, if appropriate, of its intention to proceed to another reduction site or to a certification site at least 24 hours before the intended departure time.

11. Each State Party shall be obliged to accept up to 10 inspections each year to validate the completion of conversion of conventional armaments and equipment into vehicles for non-military purposes pursuant to Section VIII of the Protocol on Reduction. Such inspections shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Section with the following exceptions:

(A) the notification pursuant to paragraph 5, subparagraph (E) of this Section shall identify only the date and time by which an inspection team must arrive at the point of entry/exit in order to inspect the items of equipment at the completion of their conversion into vehicles for non-military purposes; and

(B) the inspection team shall have the right to arrive at or depart from the reduction site only during the three days beyond the end of the notified completion date of conversion.

12. Within seven days after the completion of the process of reduction for a calendar reporting period, the State Party responsible for reductions shall notify all other States Parties of the completion of reduction for that period. Such notification shall specify the number and types of conventional armaments and equipment reduced, the reduction site involved, the reduction procedures employed and the actual dates of the initiation and completion of the reduction process for that calendar reporting period. For conventional armaments and equipment reduced pursuant to Sections X, XI and XII of the Protocol on Reduction, the notification shall also specify the location at which such conventional armaments and equipment will be permanently located. For conventional armaments and equipment reduced pursuant to Section VIII of the Protocol on Reduction, the notification shall specify the reduction site at which final conversion will be carried out or the storage site to which each item designated for conversion will be transferred.

SECTION XI. CANCELLATION OF INSPECTIONS

1. If an inspection team finds itself unable to arrive at the point of entry/exit within six hours after the initial estimated time of arrival or after the new time of arrival communicated pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 6 of this Protocol, the inspecting State Party shall so inform the States Parties notified pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 1 of this Protocol. In such a case, the notification of intent to inspect shall lapse and the inspection shall be cancelled.

2. In the case of delay, due to circumstances beyond the control of the inspecting State Party, occurring after the inspection team has arrived at the point of entry/exit and which has prevented the inspection team from arriving at the first designated inspection site within the time specified in Section VII, paragraph 8 or Section VIII, paragraph 6, subparagraph (B) of this Protocol, the inspecting State Party shall have the right to cancel the inspection. If an inspection is cancelled under such circumstances, it shall not be counted against any quotas provided for in the Treaty.

SECTION XII. INSPECTION REPORTS

1. In order to complete an inspection carried out in accordance with Section VII, VIII, IX or X of this Protocol, and before leaving the inspection site:

(A) the inspection team shall provide the escort team with a written report; and

(B) the escort team shall have the right to include its written comments in the inspection report and shall countersign the report within one hour after having received the report from the inspection team, unless an extension has been agreed between the inspection team and the escort team.

2. The report shall be signed by the inspection team leader and receipt acknowledged in writing by the leader of the escort team.
3. The report shall be factual and standardised. Formats for each type of inspection shall be agreed by the Joint Consultative Group prior to entry into force of the Treaty, taking into account paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Section.

4. Reports of inspections conducted pursuant to Sections VII and VIII of this Protocol shall include:

   (A) the inspection site;
   (B) the date and time of arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site;
   (C) the date and time of departure of the inspection team from the inspection site; and
   (D) the number and type, model or version of any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, artillery, combat aircraft, combat helicopters, reclassified combat- capable trainer aircraft, armoured personnel carrier look-alikes, armoured infantry fighting vehicle look-alikes or armoured vehicle launched bridges that were observed during the inspection, including, if appropriate, an indication of the object of verification to which they belonged.

5. Reports of inspections conducted pursuant to Sections IX and X of this Protocol shall include:

   (A) the reduction or certification site at which the reduction or certification procedures were carried out;
   (B) the dates the inspection team was present at the site;
   (C) the number and type, model or version of conventional armaments and equipment for which the reduction or certification procedures were observed;
   (D) a list of any serial numbers recorded during the inspections;
   (E) in the case of reductions, the particular reduction procedures applied or observed; and
   (F) in the case of reductions, if an inspection team was present at the reduction site throughout the calendar reporting period, the actual dates on which the reduction procedures were initiated and completed.

6. The inspection report shall be written in the official language of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe designated by the inspecting State Party in accordance with Section IV, paragraph 2, subparagraph (G) or paragraph 3, subparagraph (F) of this Protocol.

7. The inspecting State Party and the inspected State Party shall each retain one copy of the report. At the discretion of either State Party, the inspection report may be forwarded to other States Parties and, as a rule, made available to the Joint Consultative Group.

8. The stationing State Party shall in particular:

   (A) have the right to include written comments related to the inspection of its stationed conventional armed forces; and
   (B) retain one copy of the inspection report in the case of inspection of its stationed conventional armed forces.

SECTION XIII. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF INSPECTORS AND TRANSPORT CREW MEMBERS

1. To exercise their functions effectively, for the purpose of implementing the Treaty and not for their personal benefit, inspectors and transport crew members shall be accorded the privileges and immunities enjoyed by diplomatic agents pursuant to Article 29; Article 30, paragraph 2; Article 31, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3; and Articles 34 and 35 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961.

2. In addition, inspectors and transport crew members shall be accorded the privileges
enjoyed by diplomatic agents pursuant to Article 36, paragraph 1, subparagraph (b) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961. They shall not be permitted to bring into the territory of the State Party where the inspection is to be carried out articles the import or export of which is prohibited by law or controlled by quarantine regulations of that State Party.

3. The transportation means of the inspection team shall be inviolable, except as otherwise provided for in the Treaty.

4. The inspecting State Party may waive the immunity from jurisdiction of any of its inspectors or transport crew members in those cases when it is of the opinion that immunity would impede the course of justice and that it can be waived without prejudice to the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. The immunity of inspectors and transport crew members who are not nationals of the inspecting State Party may be waived only by the States Parties of which those inspectors are nationals. Waiver must always be express.

5. The privileges and immunities provided for in this Section shall be accorded to inspectors and transport crew members:

(A) while transiting through the territory of any State Party for the purpose of conducting an inspection on the territory of another State Party;

(B) throughout their presence on the territory of the State Party where the inspection is carried out; and

(C) thereafter with respect to acts previously performed in the exercise of official functions as an inspector or transport crew member.

6. If the inspected State Party considers that an inspector or transport crew member has abused his or her privileges and immunities, then the provisions set forth in Section VI, paragraph 6 of this Protocol shall apply. At the request of any of the States Parties concerned, consultations shall be held between them in order to prevent a repetition of such an abuse.


This Arrangement will learn and apply lessons for universal application from UNSCR 687, UNSCOM, UNMOVIC and the IAEA Action Team.

[INSPECTIONS AND AERIAL OVERFLIGHTS]

The Special Commission shall have the right:

To designate for inspection any site, facility, activity. material other item States Parties;

To carry out inspections, at any time and without hindrance, of any site, facility, activity, material or other item in States Parties territory;

To conduct unannounced inspections and inspections at short notice.

To inspect any number of declared or designated sites or simultaneously or sequentially;

To designate for aerial overflight any area, location, site or in States Parties:

To conduct, at any time and without hindrance, both fixed-wing and rotary-wing throughout States Parties for all relevant purposes, including inspection, surveillance, aerial overflights (surveys), transportation and without interference of any kind and
upon such terms and conditions may be determined by the Special Commission;

To make full use of its own aircraft with appropriate sensors as and such airfields in States Parties as the Special Commission may determine most appropriate for its work;

To consider and decide upon requests by States Parties to move or destroy any material, equipment or item relating to it's nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or ballistic missile programmes, or material, equipment or any item relating to its other nuclear activities.

States Parties shall:

Accept unconditionally the inspection of any site, facility, activity, material or other item declared by States Parties or designated by the Special Commission;

Accept unconditionally aerial overflight of any area, location, site facility designated the Special Commission;

Provide immediate and unimpeded access to any site, facility, activity, material or other items to be inspected;

Accept unconditionally and cooperate with the Special Commission in conducting fixed-wing and rotary-wing flights throughout States Parties for relevant purposes, including inspection, surveillance, aerial overflights (surveys), transportation and logistics upon the terms and conditions determined by the Special Commission.

The Special Commission shall have the ability:

(a) To secure any site to be inspected and prevent any material or other from being taken to or the site until the inspection is completed.
(b) To stop and inspect vehicles, ships, aircraft or any other means of transportation within States Parties, any material or other items in movement and to restrict and/or stop the movement of material or other items;
(c) To inspect imports or exports of material and other items upon or departure)

To establish special modes of monitoring and verification, including the prolonged or continuous presence of inspectors, use of instruments and other arrangements to facilitate monitoring and verification:

To secure full and free access at any time to all sites, facilities, areas, locations, activities, material and other items, including documentation, all persons and all information which, in its judgement, may be necessary for its monitoring and verification activities.

3. The Special Commission shall, at a time it considers appropriate, notify States Parties of

(a) The site, facility, activity, material or other item to be
(b) The name of the head of the inspection team (the Chief Inspector) and the estimated number of personnel who will take part in the

The estimated Lime of departure and arrival of any flight from, to or within States Parties, and other appropriate details, by any aircraft used by the Special Commission.

4. States Parties shall, upon receipt of the name of the Chief Inspector for an inspection, inform the Special Commission of the name of the individual who will be the States Parties Inspection Representative for the inspection.

The Special Commission shall have the ability:

To request, receive, examine, copy and remove any record, data, or documentation and to verify inventories;
To examine, retain, move or photograph, including by videotaping, any activity or item;

To conduct interviews with any personnel at a site or facility under inspection, or with any States Parties official:

To install containment, surveillance and other equipment and devices and to construct facilities for inspection, observation, testing, verification monitoring activities:

To take samples of any kind and perform on-site analyses of the samples using its own equipment;

To and transfer samples outside States Parties for analyses off-site at of its choice;

To mark, tag or otherwise identify any material or other items.

To use its own instrumentation to collect data during inspections and aerial overflights, including photographic, video, infrared and radar data.

6. States Parties shall:

Provide clarification or explanation of any ambiguity that might arise during an

Perform, upon request by the Special Commission, analyses of samples the presence of Inspectors, including on-site;

Perform, upon request by the Special Commission, any additional task.

7. The Special Commission shall have the right;

(a) To unrestricted freedom of entry into and exit from States Parties, without delay or hindrance, for all its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts, means of transport, material and other items. No visa shall be required of such personnel travelling on United Nations laissez-passer or certificate and possessing an inspection assignment document; shall ensure prompt issuance of visas of entry and exit for such personnel as may not possess a United Nations laissez.-passer or

(b) To unrestricted freedom of movement within States Parties, without notice, delay or hindrance. For all its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts, means of transport, material and other items:

(c) To fly the United Nations flag on its premises and means of transport; To use its own means of transport, including fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, throughout States Parties for all relevant purposes, including inspection, surveillance, aerial overflights (surveys), transportation and logistics;

(e) To use airfields in States Parties for the purposes determined by the Special Commission including landing, take-off, basing, maintenance, refuelling and other support;

To communicate from any place within States Parties, and without censorship or other hindrance, by radio, satellite or other forms of communication, and to connect with the United Nations by its radio and satellite network, as well as by telefax, telephone, telegraph and other means;

To use codes and receive papers, correspondence and other items by courier or sealed

To unrestricted freedom to remove from States Parties, without delay or hindrance, any material or other items, including any documentation, acquired during inspection or other monitoring and verification activities,

States Parties shall:

(a) Permit without delay or hindrance, the Special Commission’s personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts, means of transport, and other items to move within States Parties,
without advance notice, as well as to enter or leave States Parties, promptly issuing entry and exit visas if required national passports and accepting United Nations laissez-passer or United Nations certificates as valid travel documents without requiring visas;

Accept United Nations registration of means of transport on the land, sea and in the air and United Nations licensing of the operators

(c) Provide priority Clearance, as well as the basing and all necessary facilities as determined by the Special Commission for any fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used by the

(d) Provide upon the request of the Special Commission, the means of transport, maps or other information needed:

(e) Take every necessary measure to ensure that the inspection team at the site or facility to be inspected by the time notified by the Special Commission;

(f) Provide, upon the request of the Special Commission, appropriate means of ion:

(g) Provide, upon request of the Special Commission, suitable escort and/or support personnel:

(h) Provide, the request of the Special Commission, medical, logistical technical support:

(i) Not interfere with or censor any communication to or from the Special Commission or its personnel:

(j) Permit, without delay or hindrance, the Special Commission to remove from States Parties any material or other items, including any documentation, acquired by the Commission during inspection or additional monitoring and verification activities.

INF

[Memorandum of agreement regarding the implementation of the verification provisions of the treaty between the US and the USSR on the elimination of their intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles.

Part I

1. The Parties understand the requirements contained in paragraph 2 of Article IX and paragraph 2(a) of Article XIII of the Treaty to mean that all updates of data shall be exchanged through the Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers (NRRC).

2. The Parties understand that the updated data required pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article IX of the Treaty shall include data only for those elements of the missile systems and the facilities that have changed since the preceding data exchange or are in the process of being changed.

3. The Parties agree that when the notification required pursuant to paragraph 5(b) of Article IX of the Treaty is provided, the Party making such a notification shall also provide a site diagram of the new facility to the other Party through diplomatic channels.

4. The Parties understand that each Party shall be permitted to reschedule activities notified pursuant to paragraph 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) or 5(d) of Article IX of the Treaty. The Parties agree that such changes shall be made in accordance with the principle of minimizing hardship on the inspecting Party. The Parties understand that if the scheduled date referred to in paragraphs 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) and 5(d) of Article IX of the Treaty is delayed for more than five days, then the Party that has provided the notification referred to above shall provide an additional notification specifying the new scheduled date to the other Party within a short period of time. The period of time between the transmission date of the additional notification and the new scheduled date indicated in that notification shall not be less than ten days.

5. The Parties understand that each Party shall be permitted to change information
contained in a notification provided pursuant to paragraph 5(b), 5(c) or 5(d) of Article IX of the Treaty.

6. The Parties understand that notifications provided by each Party pursuant to paragraph 5(e) of Article IX of the Treaty, specifying the number of missile systems eliminated as well as the date and location of their elimination, shall be provided by each Party after it has completed the process of elimination of all systems declared in a particular notification pursuant to paragraph 5(c) or 5(d) of Article IX of the Treaty. Such notifications shall also be provided after completion of the inspection report compiled in accordance, with paragraph 1(d) of Part F of Section III of this Memorandum.

7. The Parties agree that in the case of a delay of an activity notified pursuant to paragraph 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) or 5(d) of Article IX of the Treaty:

(a) If the delay is five days or less and the inspection team is either en route to the point of entry or has arrived on the territory of the inspected Party, the inspected Party shall decide whether the inspection team should be located at the point of entry or at the inspection site for the period of the delay.

(b) If the delay is more than five days and the inspection team has arrived on the territory of the inspected Party, then such an inspection team shall leave the territory of the inspected Party unless the Parties agree otherwise.

8. The Parties understand that in the course of inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article XI of the Treaty, each Party shall have the right to weigh and measure each item listed in Section VI of the memorandum of Understanding Regarding the Establishment of the Data Base for the Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Memorandum of Understanding, to confirm its technical data. A list of specialized equipment and procedures used to conduct these inspections is contained in Annex VI to this memorandum.

9. The Parties understand the term "calendar year" as used in paragraph 5 of Article XI and paragraph 3 of Article XII of the Treaty and paragraph 14(c) of Section IX of the Protocol Regarding Inspections Relating to the Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Protocol on Inspection, to mean a period of 12 months commencing at entry into force of the Treaty.

10. The Parties understand that the obligation contained in paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty, which concerns ensuring that the inspecting Party is able to establish a permanent continuous monitoring system within six months after entry into force of the Treaty, does not preclude the installation of agreed equipment for the permanent continuous monitoring system either before or after the end of the sixth month after entry into force of the Treaty, or the replacement of it with new agreed equipment after that time.

11. The Parties agree that in conducting inspections of the former SS-20 missile launcher production facility, one of the features allowing the inspecting Party to distinguish SS-20 missile launchers from launchers of other types of missiles shall be the number of axles of the chassis, with the understanding that the chassis of the SS-20 missile launcher has six axles.

12. The Parties agree that all notifications transmitted through the NRRC shall be made with reference to Greenwich Mean Time.

13. The Parties agree that, unless otherwise specified in this Memorandum, the Parties shall use the NRRC for all notifications referred to in this Memorandum.

Part II

1. The Parties, referring to paragraph 10 of Section II of the Protocol on Procedures Governing the Elimination of the missile systems subject to the Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the Protocol on Elimination, agree upon different procedures for eliminating the front section and of the SS-20 missile, and the front sections of the BGM-109G missile the SS-4 missile, and the SSC-X-4 missile. Such procedures, while differing from the procedures contained in subparagraph (c) of the BGM-109GV SS-20 and SSC-X-4 missile elimination procedures and
subparagraph (d) of the SS-4 missile elimination procedures set forth in paragraph 10 of Section II of the Protocol on Elimination, achieve the same result as the procedures contained in those subparagraphs.

(a) Different procedures for the elimination of the front sections of the BGM-109G missile and the SSC-X-4 missile are as follows: front section, minus nuclear warhead device and guidance elements, shall be cut longitudinally into two pieces.

(b) Different procedures for the elimination of the front section and the instrumentation compartment of the SS-20 missile are as follows: front section including reentry vehicles, minus nuclear warhead devices, and instrumentation compartment, minus guidance elements, shall be destroyed by explosion.

(c) Different procedure for the elimination of the front section of the SS-4 missile is as follows: front section, minus nuclear warhead device, shall be destroyed by explosion.

2. The Parties agree that in implementing the procedures set forth in paragraph 10 of Section II of the Protocol on Elimination for eliminating the BGM-109G missile and the SSC-X-4 missile, the inspected Party shall be permitted to separate the missile airframe into sections before it is cut longitudinally into two pieces.

3. The Parties understand paragraph 2 of section IV of the Protocol on Elimination to mean that transportable propellant tanks for the SS-4 missile are considered to be eliminated when removed from the SS-4 missile operating bases and the SS-4 missile test range launch site that are indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding.

4. The Parties understand that equipment and structures that are located at training sites and are not related to systems covered by the Treaty are not subject to elimination and may stay at these sites after the completion of elimination of the facility.

Part III

A. PRE-INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

1. The Parties understand that each of the three lists exchanged pursuant to paragraph 2 of Section III of the Protocol on Inspection may contain fewer than 200 individuals and may be supplemented pursuant to paragraph 4 of Section III of the Protocol on Inspection.

2. The Parties agree that inspection team members shall wear civilian clothes throughout the in-country period and shall wear unique badges while at the inspection site and while at other locations as agreed by the inspection team leader and the in-country escort team leader. The inspecting Party shall provide its inspectors with such badges.

3. The Parties agree that the United States of America shall provide the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with unique baggage tags and that both Parties shall use such unique tags to identify the baggage of both the inspection team and the aircrew members.

4. The Parties agree that the standing diplomatic clearance numbers for inspection airplanes, which are required pursuant to paragraph 8 of Section III of the Protocol on Inspection, shall be those indicated in Annex I to this memorandum.

5. The Parties agree that since, as is indicated in paragraph 8 of Section III of the Protocol on Inspection, inspection airplanes shall arrive at and depart from the point of entry along established international airways, representatives of the inspected Party need not be on board such airplanes as escorts. The Parties shall use the airplane routes which are listed in Annex II to this memorandum to and from each of the points of entry. Alternate airfields shall be designated in accordance with International Civil Aviation organization regulations.

6. The Parties agree to have on board their inspection airplanes navigation equipment of the types listed in Annex II to this Memorandum.
7. The Parties agree that inspection airplanes may include military transport airplanes with standard markings and paint schemes, to include camouflage. The inspection airplanes which may be used are:

(a) for the United States of America, airplanes known as the C-130# C-141, C-9 and T-43; and
(b) for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, airplanes known as the IL-62, TU-134 and TU-154.

8. In order to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Protocol on Inspection, the Parties agree that the United States of America shall be permitted to use the airplane known as the C-5 as an inspection airplane and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall be permitted to use the airplane known as the AN-124 as an inspection airplane. The Parties agree to use these airplanes only for flights into and out of Moscow and San Francisco points of entry; such flights shall not be routine and shall be used for the delivery or removal of inspection equipment listed in Section I of Annex V to this Memorandum. Whenever either Party deems it necessary, these airplanes shall be permitted, at the same time that they are delivering or removing inspection equipment, to carry inspectors conducting inspections pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty. In order to use the C-5 and AN-124 airplanes as inspection airplanes:

(a) Each Party, not later than 20 days prior to the scheduled date of arrival of the airplane at the point of entry, shall notify the other Party of its intention to carry out such a flight and shall provide lists of the aircrew members and inspectors for the scheduled flight.
(b) The Parties agree that the limit on aircrew members set forth in paragraph 1 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection shall not apply to such flights and that the number of aircrew members for each of such flights shall not exceed 25. This number shall include personnel for loading and unloading the cargoes that are being transported.
(c) The Parties agree that the period for conveying agreement to the designation of each aircrew member set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section III of the Protocol on Inspection shall not apply to such flights and that each Party, within 15 days after receipt of the notification of the intention of the other Party to carry out such a flight, shall review the proposed list of aircrew members for this airplane and inform the other Party of its agreement to the designation of each aircrew member proposed.
(d) The Parties agree that in order to facilitate the fulfillment of the provisions of subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, the overall limit on the number of aircrew members, that is 200 individuals, set forth in paragraph 2 of Section III of the Protocol on Inspection shall not apply to such flights.
(e) The Parties agree that the visa requirements set forth in paragraph 5 of section III of the Protocol on Inspection shall not apply to such flights and that the inspected Party, within the 15-day period provided for in subparagraph (c) above, shall ensure the granting of a single-entry visa to each aircrew member to whose entry it has agreed on the basis of the submitted list of aircrew members.
(f) The Party carrying out a flight for delivering equipment to a continuous monitoring inspection site shall so notify the other Party in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 11 of Part D of this Section.

The Parties agree that, except as provided for above, the provisions of the Protocol on Inspection and this memorandum that apply to inspection airplanes also shall apply to flights of the C-5 and AN-124 airplanes.

9. The Parties understand that they shall be permitted to use regularly scheduled commercial flights to deliver inspectors to those points of entry that are served by airlines. The Protocol on Inspection shall not apply to regularly scheduled commercial flights or to aircrews serving such flights used for delivering inspectors to points of entry.
B. **NOTIFICATIONS**

1. The Parties understand paragraph 3 of Section IV of the Protocol on Inspection to require the inspecting Party to file the flight plan for an inspection airplane in accordance with International Civil Aviation Organization procedures and to notify the inspected Party of the content of that flight plan.

2. The Parties agree to assign the call sign "info-XXX" (three digits) to inspection airplanes. Odd hundred call signs shall be assigned to inspection airplanes of the United States of America (for example, 1XX, 3XX, 5XX) and even hundred call signs shall be assigned to inspection airplanes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (for example, 2XX, 4XX, 6XX).

C. **ACTIVITIES BEGINNING UPON ARRIVAL AT THE POINT OF ENTRY**

1. The Parties, referring to paragraph 1 of section V of the Protocol on Inspection, understand that the diplomatic aircrew escort shall meet and accompany an inspection team arriving on a regularly scheduled commercial flight. The Parties understand that the diplomatic aircrew escort shall not be permitted to accompany the inspection team beyond the point of entry.

2. The Parties agree that if an inspection team arrives at the San Francisco point of entry on an inspection airplane, it shall land at Travis Air Force Base. The diplomatic aircrew escort, comprised of one or two accredited diplomats assigned to the Consulate General of the Union of Soviet socialist Republics in San Francisco, shall be permitted to travel to and have access to Travis Air Force Base for the purpose of meeting the inspection airplane, aircrew members and inspectors arriving there. In order to gain access to the Base, the Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in San Francisco:

   (a) shall contact the Department of State of the United States of America in Washington, D.C., by telephone and report the name or names of the personnel involved and the license plate number of the vehicle involved; and

   (b) shall ensure that such information is provided not less than four hours before the estimated time of arrival of the inspection airplane at Travis Air Force Base.

The diplomatic aircrew escort shall not be permitted to leave the free movement zone, as that zone is defined in the Notes of the United States Department of state of March 18, 1983, and of November 16, 1983, en route to Travis Air Force Base more than four hours before the estimated time of arrival of the inspection airplane. If such notification is made in accordance with these procedures, then the diplomatic aircrew escort shall be granted access to Travis Air Force Base not less than 30 minutes prior to the arrival of the inspection airplane at the Base.

3. The Parties agree that if an inspection team arrives at San Francisco International Airport on a regularly scheduled commercial flight, the inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to Travis Air Force Base. In this case, the diplomatic aircrew escort, comprised of one or two accredited diplomats assigned to the Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in San Francisco, shall be permitted to accompany the inspection team to Travis Air Force Base. In order to gain access to the Base, the Consulate General of the union of Soviet Socialist Republics in San Francisco:

   (a) shall contact the Department of State of the United States of America in Washington, D.C., by telephone and report the name or names of the personnel involved and the license plate number of the vehicle involved; and

   (b) shall ensure that such information is provided not less than two hours before the arrival of the inspection team at San Francisco International Airport.

If such notification is made in accordance with these procedures, then the diplomatic aircrew escort accompanying the inspection team from San Francisco International Airport to Travis Air Force Base shall be granted access to the Base along with the inspection team.
4. If during the course of the examination of inspection equipment pursuant to paragraph 4 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection the inspection team leader disagrees with the conclusion of the inspected Party that an item of equipment either

(a) is not equipment agreed by the Parties pursuant to paragraph 9 of Section VI of the Protocol on Inspection or (b) can perform functions unconnected with the inspection requirements of the Treaty, and thus should not be cleared for use, the inspection team leader shall be permitted to explain to the in-country escort the appropriateness of the item of equipment to the inspection requirements contained in Article XI of the Treaty and the Protocol on Inspection. The Parties agree that if the in-country escort remains unconvinced, such equipment shall not be taken to an inspection site by the inspection team, both the in-country escort team leader and the inspection team leader shall record their views in writing, and each of them shall transmit both views for review by appropriate authorities.

5. The Parties agree that if the inspected Party establishes that the equipment can perform functions unconnected with the inspection requirements of the Treaty and the explanation referred to in paragraph 4 above is not persuasive, then the disputed item or items of equipment shall be returned to the inspection airplane. If no such airplane is available, the equipment shall be impounded and shall be stored in the secure facility provided for storage of inspection equipment at the point of entry.

6. The Parties understand the term "tamper-proof containers" as used in paragraph 4 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection to mean containers used to transport and store inspection equipment that are locked and sealed by means of locks and seals belonging to the inspecting Party. Such seals may be, for example, tamper-indicating tape seals.

7. The Parties understand paragraph 5 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection to mean, with respect to inspectors conducting inspections pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty, that:

(a) The inspecting Party shall provide routine medical care for inspectors and that the inspected Party shall ensure availability of emergency medical care for inspectors.

(b) If the inspecting Party deems it necessary, the inspected Party shall provide emergency evacuation services for inspectors from the inspection site to a point of entry.

(c) If the inspecting Party deems it necessary, it shall evacuate at its own expense inspectors out of the territory of the inspected Party.

8. The Parties understand that the meals provided pursuant to paragraph 5 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection for the inspectors conducting an inspection in accordance with Section VII or VIII of that Protocol, including at the sites where elimination occurs continuously or nearly continuously, shall be paid for by the inspected Party. These meals shall be in the form of prepared meals either in a dining facility or at a location agreed to by the inspection team leader and the in-country escort team leader.

9. The Parties understand that the lodging provided pursuant to paragraph 5 of section V of the Protocol on Inspection for the inspectors conducting an inspection in accordance with Section VII or VIII of that Protocol shall be paid for by the inspected Party, and that such lodging can be of various types depending on the location and kind of inspection. The Parties agree that:

(a) The lodging provided for inspectors and aircrew members at the point of entry, and for inspectors conducting inspections of the process of elimination at sites where elimination occurs continuously or nearly continuously, shall be hotel-like accommodations.

(b) The lodging provided for inspectors conducting inspections in accordance with Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection, and for inspectors conducting inspections of the process of elimination at elimination sites not subject to subparagraph (a) above, shall be sufficient to permit inspectors to sleep and need not be separate from the work space provided at the inspection site.
10. The Parties agree that the lodging provided for inspectors conducting inspections pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty, on a temporary basis, shall be in existing buildings and, on a permanent basis, shall be in buildings that will be built by the inspected Party for the inspecting Party in accordance with paragraph 5 of section V of the Protocol on Inspection. In this regard, the inspected Party shall permit inspectors at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna to remain in their temporary housing until construction of their permanent housing is completed.

11. The Parties understand that the transportation provided pursuant to paragraph 5 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection for inspectors conducting inspections in accordance with Section VII or VIII of that Protocol shall be paid for by the inspected Party and shall encompass transportation at the point of entry, to and from the inspection site, and at the inspection site. In this regard, the Parties agree that, at the inspection site, the inspected Party shall provide a sufficient number of vehicles to transport the entire inspection team as well as up to five vehicles, depending on the number of subgroups into which the inspection team leader divides the inspection team.

12. The Parties understand that transportation between the point of entry and the inspection site for inspectors conducting an inspection in accordance with Section IX of the Protocol on Inspection provided pursuant to paragraph 5 of Section V of that Protocol, shall be provided by the inspected Party at the expense of the inspecting Party. In order to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Protocol on Inspection, the Parties agree that the inspected Party shall provide at its own expense transportation at the point of entry and at the continuous monitoring inspection site for inspectors conducting an inspection in accordance with Section IX of that Protocol. In this regard, all expenses associated with the transportation of inspectors at the point of entry and within 50 kilometers of the continuous monitoring inspection sites at Magna and Votkinsk shall be borne by the inspected Party, and the drivers of the vehicles shall be considered to be in-country escorts.

13. The Parties understand that, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection, the inspecting Party shall bear all expenses associated with the construction of the structure for installation and operation of its non-damaging image producing equipment at its continuous monitoring inspection site.

14. The Parties agree to follow the current practices used by their embassies in Moscow and Washington, D.C., both for reimbursing expenses that are incurred by the inspected Party and that are subject to reimbursement pursuant to paragraph 5 or 6 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection, and for reimbursing other expenses as agreed by the Parties.

15. The Parties agree to use the list of inspection sites and their associated points of entry contained in Annex III to this Memorandum in order to fulfill the requirements in paragraph 7 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection.

16. The Parties agree that in conducting sequential inspections as permitted by paragraph 16 of Section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, they shall inspect only those inspection sites associated with the point of entry from which the inspection team commenced inspection activities.

17. The Parties, referring to paragraph 7 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection, understand that:

(a) Although the inspecting Party shall be permitted to indicate the inspection site prior to the time for specification of the inspection site provided in the notification of the intention to conduct an inspection, the nine-hour period for transporting the inspectors referred to in paragraph 2 of section VII of the Protocol on Inspection shall commence at the time for specification of the inspection site that was provided in the notification.

(b) The indication referred to in subparagraph (a) above shall be transmitted in written form by the inspection team leader to the in-country escort team leader.
(c) If the indication referred to in subparagraph (a) above is made at the time for specification of the inspection site provided in the notification rather than before that time, then it shall be made at the airport associated with the point of entry. If, however, such indication precedes this time, the inspection team leader shall be permitted to indicate it elsewhere.

18. The Parties agree to permit representatives of the mass media to take photographs of inspection teams at the points of entry and to be present at one of the first eliminations of missiles. The Parties agree to organize the presence of representatives of the mass media so that it does not interfere with either the inspection activities or the process of elimination. The United States of America shall permit representatives of the mass media to be present at the entrance of an inspection site in its basing countries during the first inspections, and opportunities for photographs might be provided in such cases. The Parties agree that representatives of the mass media shall not be permitted to accompany inspectors during inspections.

D. GENERAL RULES FOR CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS

1. The Parties, referring to the phrase "and other equipment, as agreed by the Parties" contained in paragraph 9 of section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, agree to add to the list of agreed equipment the following: hand-held flashlights and batteries for such flashlights, and hand-held magnetic compasses. A description of the equipment to be used is contained in Annex IV to this Memorandum.

2. The Parties, referring to paragraph 9 of section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, agree to use linear measurement devices, cameras, portable weighing devices and radiation detection devices in accordance with the procedures, set forth in Annex IV to this Memorandum. The list of agreed equipment, including its characteristics, is contained in Annex IV to this memorandum.

3. The Parties agree that during an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 of Article XI of the Treaty, the inspected Party shall provide means of communication between inspection team subgroups. The Parties agree that such means of communication shall be under the control of the inspected Party.

4. The Parties agree that the result of each measurement of the weight or dimensions of a missile, missile stage, launcher, support structure or an item of support equipment subject to the Treaty that deviates, by less than three percent from the relevant technical data provided pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article IX of the Treaty shall be considered acceptable.

5. The Parties understand that, pursuant to paragraph 14 of Section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, the inspected Party shall conduct a safety briefing for the inspection team in the inspected Party's language. This briefing shall be translated into the inspecting Party's language.

6. The Parties understand that the pre-inspection movement restrictions referred to in paragraph 1 of Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection shall remain in effect until the pre-inspection procedures referred to in paragraph 14 of Section VI of that Protocol are completed.

7. In order to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Protocol on Inspection, the Parties agree that in order to facilitate inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty, each continuous monitoring inspection team shall be permitted to have up to four deputy team leaders rather than the one deputy team leader provided for in paragraph 15 of Section VI of that Protocol.

8. The Parties agree that for inspections conducted sequentially, as provided for in paragraph 16 of Section VI of the Protocol on Inspection:

(a) The inspection team, before departing the point of entry to conduct an initial inspection, shall be permitted to declare that it intends to conduct sequential inspections.

(b) In the event that inspection sites are in close proximity to one another, the inspection team shall not normally return to the point of entry before conducting sequential inspections, but the inspection team shall be permitted to return to the point of entry when, in the judgment of the inspection team leader, circumstances require it.
In the event that after returning to the point of entry from an inspection site the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection, the inspection team shall so notify the inspected Party within one hour of its return to the point of entry and shall indicate the time of the specification of the inspection site. The time of the specification of the inspection site shall be not less than four hours and not more than 24 hours after the return of the inspection team to the point of entry.

During sequential inspections, the inspected Party shall provide modest sleeping accommodations for the inspection team at the site where an inspection has been completed, at the sequential inspection site, or at another site that is mutually agreed.

The Parties agree that the inspection team shall be permitted to store equipment during the course of its stay at the inspection site in the work space for inspectors at that site. Such equipment shall be under the direct control of the inspection team for the period of inspection.

Cargoes of inspection equipment and supplies intended for installation at continuous monitoring inspection sites, or for maintenance or repair of equipment already installed, which are on an airplane indicated in paragraph 7 or 8 of Part A of this Section, shall be subject to examination in accordance with paragraph 11 below. Individual items of inspection equipment and supplies intended for installation at continuous monitoring inspection sites or for maintenance or repair of equipment, already installed, which are brought onto the territory of the inspected Party by an inspector and which thus are not part of a shipment, shall be subject to examination only in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Part C of this Section.

In accordance with paragraph 10 above, the Parties agree to use the following procedures for delivering and examining cargoes of equipment and supplies intended for installation at continuous monitoring inspection sites or for maintenance or repair of equipment already installed throughout the entire period during which such inspections are conducted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty:

(a) Not less than ten days before the delivery of equipment and supplies to the point of entry for a continuous monitoring inspection site, the inspecting Party shall provide the inspected Party, through the embassy of the inspecting Party in the capital of the inspected Party, an inventory of the equipment and supplies, with an indication of the following: (i) the weight and dimensions of each separate palletized or oversize unit of cargo, including modular structures; (ii) whether modular structures are being shipped to the inspection site; (iii) the contents of each shipping container on a pallet and of each modular structure, by means of the description set forth in section I of Annex V to this memorandum, so that the inspected Party is able to correlate each item to a specific entry in that Annex; and (iv) the location at the portal or at the exits where each major item on the inventory of equipment and supplies, as set forth in Annex V to this Memorandum, is to be installed or used.

In addition, if it is necessary for facilitating transportation of equipment, of oversize items, or of any other items from the point of entry to a continuous monitoring inspection site, the inspecting Party shall provide the inspected Party with black-and-white photographs or clear facsimile copies of photographs of such equipment and items.

(b) Each separate shipping container on a pallet included on the inventory mentioned in subparagraph (a) above shall be marked with the appropriate freight marking and shall have a complete packing list attached. One copy of such a packing list shall be appended also to the inventory mentioned in subparagraph (a) above.

(c) The inspected Party shall examine cargoes containing equipment and supplies delivered to the point of entry. At the discretion of the inspected Party, specific items of equipment and specific supplies may be examined either at the point of entry or at the continuous monitoring inspection site. If the examination is carried out at the point of entry, it
shall be carried out in the presence of the aircrew members. Inspectors shall be permitted to be present during all such examinations.

(d) If the examination of the cargoes is carried out at the point of entry, upon completion of the examination procedures the inspecting Party shall repack the equipment and supplies, using the same type of packing material and the same markings referred to in subparagraph (b) above. The inspected Party, at the request of the inspecting Party, shall assist the inspecting Party in packing the equipment and supplies, in providing for their security during loading and unloading operations, and in fastening the cargoes for shipment. Upon completion of packing procedures, cargoes shall be sealed with seals of both the inspecting and the inspected Parties. At the continuous monitoring inspection site, the seals shall be examined jointly and afterwards the inspectors shall open each shipping container and modular structure in the presence of the in-country escort.

(e) The inspecting Party shall be permitted to observe palletized cargoes and modular structures at the point of entry and at each point where they are transferred from one vehicle to another, including: observation of them being loaded onto the vehicle that will transport them to the inspection site or to an intermediate transfer point, observation of the transfer of them at an intermediate transfer point, and observation of them at the inspection site once the vehicle carrying such cargoes arrives there. In the event of unforeseen delays, the inspecting Party shall be permitted to observe the palletized cargoes and modular structures inside the vehicle while they are in transit.

(f) The contents of each shipping container, including modular structures, shall be checked against the description contained in Section I of Annex V to this memorandum and provided in accordance with subparagraph (a) above. Based on the results of the examination of the contents of all of the shipping containers, including modular structures, a joint inventory shall be drawn up, and if the equipment included on the inventory corresponds to the equipment described in section I of Annex V to this Memorandum, the inventory shall be signed by both Parties. When the inventory is signed, the inspecting Party shall be permitted to begin installing and using the equipment and supplies at the continuous monitoring inspection site. Until the document is signed, the inspected Party shall assist the inspecting Party in providing security for the, cargoes and protecting them from inclement weather.

(g) The inspected Party shall be permitted to observe the equipment during installation, testing and operation at the continuous monitoring inspection site.

(h) If at any time during the examination, installation, testing or operation of inspection equipment at the point of entry or at the continuous monitoring inspection site it is established that the inspection equipment can perform, or does perform, functions unconnected with the inspection requirements of the Treaty, then either such equipment shall not be installed or its use shall be discontinued, and it shall be removed from the territory of the inspected Party.

12. The Parties agree to use the following procedures for examining radiation detection devices at the point of entry as provided for in paragraph 4 of section V of the Protocol on Inspection:

(a) Prior to the conduct of the benchmark radiation measurements required by paragraph 2 of Part D of Section III of Annex IV to this Memorandum, the inspecting Party shall bring into the territory of the inspected Party three radiation detection devices whose composition is listed in paragraph 1 of Part A of Section II of Annex IV to this Memorandum. The inspected Party shall select one of those devices to purchase. The two other devices intended for use in conducting benchmark radiation measurements shall be stored at the point of entry pursuant to subparagraph (d) below. Thirty days after the inspected Party has received the device it purchased, it shall inform the inspecting Party whether the inspecting Party is permitted to use such devices for inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 3, 4 or 5 of Article XI of the Treaty.

(b) The examination of the two radiation detection devices that are intended for use in taking the benchmark radiation measurements shall commence on a date agreed by the Parties, which shall be not less than 30 days and not more than 90 days after delivery of the devices
referred to in subparagraph (a) above to the inspected Party. This examination shall be completed within five days after the date agreed for its initiation.

(c) During the examination referred to in subparagraph (b) above, as well as during subsequent examinations of radiation detection devices, the inspected Party shall be permitted in the presence of the inspecting Party to dismantle partially such devices and examine them using non-damaging methods. Such examination must not impair the capability of the radiation detection devices to perform functions connected with the inspection requirements of the Treaty. Prior to departing the point of entry to conduct benchmark radiation measurements or an inspection, the inspecting Party shall be permitted to test the radiation detection devices to be used to establish that their capability to perform functions connected with the inspection requirements of the Treaty has not been impaired by the inspected Party’s examination of the radiation detection devices.

(d) Except as specified in subparagraph (f) below, any additional radiation detection device delivered to the point of entry for the purpose of conducting benchmark radiation measurements or inspections shall be subject to examination within five days in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph (c) above and shall be stored at the point of entry for use in conducting benchmark radiation measurements or inspections. These devices shall be stored in tamper-proof containers, provided by the inspecting Party within a dual-key secure facility pursuant to paragraph 4 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection. The inspection team shall be permitted to bring replacement batteries and a neutron calibration source into the point of entry for use during each inspection and these shall be examined pursuant to paragraph 4 of section V of the Protocol on Inspection.

(e) The inspecting Party shall be permitted to commence the process of conducting benchmark radiation measurements within 48 hours after completion of the examination referred to in subparagraph (b) above.

(f) The radiation detection devices stored at the point of entry, as required by subparagraph (a) above and pursuant to subparagraph (d) above, shall be used for conducting inspections in accordance with section VII of the Protocol on Inspection. The inspecting Party shall store no fewer than two radiation detection devices, the use of which is permitted pursuant to subparagraph (a) above and which have been examined pursuant to subparagraph (b) or (d) above, in the tamper-proof containers referred to in subparagraph (d) above. Upon arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry to conduct an inspection pursuant to paragraph 3, 4 or 5 of Article XI of the Treaty, the inspection team shall be permitted to examine, in the presence of the in-country escort, the tamper-proof containers in which the radiation detection devices are stored, and the devices in those containers, for a period not to exceed four hours:

(i) If the inspection team determines that the containers for at least one of the radiation detection devices have not been tampered with, and that this device is functioning properly then this device shall be used for conducting the inspection.

(ii) If either Party determines that the containers for all stored radiation detection devices have been tampered with, then a radiation detection device brought into the point of entry by the inspection team and examined by the inspected Party according to paragraph 4 of Section V of the Protocol on Inspection shall be used for conducting the inspection.

(iii) If either Party determines that all containers that have not been tampered with contain devices that are not functioning properly, then a radiation detection device brought into the point of entry by the inspection team and examined by the inspected Party shall be used for conducting the inspection. In this case, the time for specification of the site to be inspected provided pursuant to paragraph 1(a)(iii) of Section IV of the Protocol on Inspection shall be delayed, if necessary, until the inspected Party completes its examination of the radiation detection device brought into the point of entry by the inspection team. In no case shall that delay exceed 12 hours or require the inspection team to delay the date and time for specification of the site to be inspected beyond the 24-hour limit set forth in paragraph 2(a) of Section IV of the Protocol on Inspection. Once the inspected Party completes its examination of the radiation
detection device brought into the point of entry by the inspection team, the inspection team shall provide, within the above-mentioned 24-hour time limit, the inspected Party with a new date and time for specification of the site to be inspected.

(g) If there is no evidence that containers have been tampered with, and the radiation detection device stored in them is not functioning properly, then the inspecting Party shall return this device and its containers to the territory of the inspecting Party and inform the inspected Party of the cause of the malfunction and measures taken to preclude such malfunctions in the future. If a radiation detection device brought into the point of entry by the inspection team is not used for conducting the inspection, then it shall be stored at the point of entry in tamper-proof containers and removed from the territory of the inspected Party by the inspecting Party once the inspection has been completed.

13. In order to ensure that the inspecting Party is able to exercise its right at a continuous monitoring inspection site to install and operate a permanent continuous monitoring system pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty and paragraph 4 of Section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, the Parties agree that:

(a) During the installation of equipment at a continuous monitoring inspection site, the inspection team shall provide the inspected Party, as soon as they are available to the inspection team at that continuous monitoring inspection site, with installation drawings, installation manuals and other documentation, including any changes to that documentation as they occur, to be used by the inspection team at that site to install or test the equipment there. Such documentation shall be provided to and discussed with the inspected Party as the installation work proceeds, but prior to the commencement of the work described by that documentation.

(b) The inspection team shall provide the inspected Party, at that continuous monitoring inspection site, with manuals and any other documents, including any changes to that documentation as they occur, to be used by the inspection team at that site to operate, maintain, repair or perform additional testing of the equipment there. Such documentation shall be provided to and discussed with the inspected Party prior to its use at the site.

E. INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 3, 4 OR 5 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. The Parties understand that when the pre-inspection movement restrictions referred to in paragraph 1 of Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection cease to be in force, that is, not later than one hour after the arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, the inspection team leader shall designate not less than one subgroup from among the members of the inspection team to inspect vehicles that are leaving the inspection site so that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, the operation of the inspected facility shall not be hampered or delayed.

2. The Parties agree that in carrying out their obligations under paragraph 6 of section VII of the Protocol on Inspection, when an inspection team arrives at a missile operating base, the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team of all missiles, missile stages, launchers, support structures and support equipment located at the missile operating base being inspected, as well as the missiles, missile stages, launchers and support equipment associated with that base and located in the deployment area within which that missile operating base is located.

3. The Parties agree that roads joining non-contiguous areas of a missile support facility are part of that facility. In this connection:

(a) movement along such roads of intermediate-range or shorter-range missiles or launchers of such missiles, or of training missiles or training launchers for such intermediate-range or shorter-range missiles, does not mean that such systems have left the missile support facility and does not require notification pursuant to paragraph 5(f) of Article IX of the Treaty.

(b) During inspections of the missile support facility, the inspection team shall be permitted
to inspect any vehicle on such roads that is capable of containing:

(i) for the United States of America, the second stage of the Pershing II missile, or the BGM-109G cruise missile;

and (ii) for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the first stage of the SS-12 missile, the stage of the SS-23 missile, the SSC-X-4 cruise missile or the launch stand of the SS-4 missile.

(c) Vehicles capable of containing items listed in subparagraph (b) above that cross roads joining non-contiguous areas of a missile support facility, and vehicles that travel on such roads without entering the non-contiguous areas of the missile support facility these roads join shall not be considered to be leaving an inspection site, as is indicated in paragraph 12 of Section VII of the Protocol on inspection, when they exit from such roads.

4. The Parties agree that for the purpose of paragraph 7 of Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection, the dimensions of a structure, container, vehicle or covered object shall be deemed to be greater than the dimensions of a missile, missile stage, launcher or item of support equipment subject to the Treaty, if each of its measured linear dimensions (length, width, height, diameter) is determined to be 99 percent or more of the corresponding dimensions of the missile, missile stage, launcher or item of support equipment indicated in Section VI of the Memorandum of Understanding. Such a structure, container, vehicle or covered object shall be subject to the inspection procedures set forth in paragraphs 8 through 14 of Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection.

5. The Parties understand that if the inspection team is unable to carry out the measuring or weighing procedures set forth in Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection either because it has failed to bring agreed equipment to the inspection site or because through no fault of the inspected Party, that equipment cannot function, then the inspected Party shall not be required to demonstrate through other agreed procedures, including by visual observation of the interior, that a container sufficiently large to contain a missile or missile stage subject to the Treaty does not contain such a missile or missile stage.

6. The Parties agree that for the purpose of paragraphs 8 and 14 of Section VII of the Protocol on Inspection, except in a case when a launch canister associated with a type of missile not subject to the Treaty is declared by the inspected Party to contain such a missile, the following procedures shall apply:

(a) During an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 3, 4 or 5(a) of Article XI of the Treaty, the in-country escort shall permit the use of portable weighing devices in those cases where the inspected Party decides not to permit visual observation of the interior of a container declared not to contain a missile or missile stage subject to the Treaty.

(b) A container or covered object that is large enough to contain a missile or missile stage subject to the Treaty that the inspected Party declares not to contain such a missile or missile stage shall be deemed heavy enough to contain such a missile or missile stage, if its weight is determined to be 97 percent or more of the weight of such a missile or missile stage that it is large enough to contain. During an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 3, 4 or 5(a) of Article XI of the Treaty, containers that are deemed to be heavy enough to contain such a missile or missile stage shall be subject to inspection by interior visual observation.

F. INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OR 8 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. The Parties agree that during inspections conducted in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section VIII of the Protocol on Inspection, each Party shall be permitted to replace inspectors conducting an inspection of the elimination of missile systems in accordance with a schedule determined by the inspecting Party. In so doing, the Parties shall be guided by the following provisions:

(a) Rotation of inspectors shall be carried out not more than once every three weeks and
the number of inspectors subject to rotation in each case shall not be less than 50 percent of inspectors present at the inspection site.

(b) The inspecting Party shall notify the inspected Party of its intention to rotate inspectors not less than seven days in advance of the estimated time of arrival of new inspectors at the point of entry. This notification shall contain the information specified in paragraph 1(b) of Section IV of the Protocol on Inspection, with an indication of whether the inspection team leader is being rotated. In a case when the inspecting Party cannot provide in that notification the information required by paragraph 1(b)(iv) of Section IV of the Protocol on Inspection, it shall notify the inspected Party not less than 72 hours in advance of the estimated time of arrival of such inspectors at the point of entry of the list of inspectors and aircrew members arriving on that flight.

(c) Rotation of inspectors shall be carried out at the elimination site or, if necessary to ensure that not more than 20 inspectors are present at the site at any one time, at the airport nearest the elimination site.

(d) Before the departure of the outgoing inspection team leader, the Parties shall complete an inspection report covering the period since the arrival of the inspection team leader, with an indication of the number of items of each type for which elimination procedures have been completed. To facilitate the preparation of the inspection report by the outgoing inspection team leader, the specific procedures for eliminating the items undergoing elimination at that site shall be completed before the time the outgoing inspection team leader departs the inspection site.

(e) The inspected Party shall not initiate elimination of items until pre-inspection procedures, referred to in paragraph 14 of Section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, for the newly arrived inspectors have been completed. Any delay in the initiation of elimination procedures for the above-mentioned items caused by the arrival of a new inspection team leader shall not exceed three hours.

2. The Parties agree that in order to facilitate the exercise of the duties of inspectors pursuant to paragraphs 1(c) and 1(d) of Section VIII of the Protocol on Inspection, the inspected Party shall provide binoculars to inspectors at those sites where missiles are being eliminated by means of launching, burning or explosive demolition, and agree that visual observation of the indicated processes shall be ensured by means of adequate binoculars. The Parties understand that during such elimination, the inspection team shall observe the elimination procedures from a safe distance indicated by the inspected Party.

G. INSPECTION ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 6 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. The Parties understand that:

(a) at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk, the portal has one rail line and one road, and there is no other exit; and

(b) at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna, the portal has one road, and there are two other exits.

2. The Parties agree that, on the basis of reciprocity, the telephone lines provided pursuant to paragraph 5(e) of Section II of the Protocol on Inspection shall include:

(a) for the United States of America, two dedicated direct telephone lines for communications between the portal at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk and the Embassy of the United States of America in Moscow, and one non-dedicated telephone line for communications between the inspection team’s living quarters and the portal at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk; and

(b) for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, two dedicated direct telephone lines for communications between the inspection team’s living quarters and the Embassy of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics in Washington, D.C., and one non-dedicated telephone line for communications between the inspection team’s living quarters and the Consulate General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in San Francisco, the AMTORG Corporation in New York, and the portal at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna.

All expenses associated with the use of the non-dedicated telephone lines shall be borne by the inspecting Party. In order to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Protocol on Inspection, the Parties agree that all expenses associated with the installation and operation of the dedicated direct telephone lines shall be borne by the inspected Party.

3. The Parties, referring to paragraph 6 of section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, agree to use the equipment listed in Annexes IV and V to this Memorandum, and agree to use this equipment as indicated in Annex V to this Memorandum.

4. The Parties agree that either Party is permitted, at a later date, to install data authentication devices, as provided for in paragraph 6(f) of Section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, at the continuous monitoring inspection site on the territory of the other Party. Before installation of such devices, their characteristics and methods of use shall be agreed by the Parties.

5. In accordance with paragraph 9 of Section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, the Parties agree to the following arrangement for using systems of radio communication to permit inspectors patrolling the perimeter of a continuous monitoring inspection site to communicate with the Data Collection Center:

(a) Inspectors shall, while inspecting the perimeter of the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk, use their own systems of radio communication that do not contain components permitting them to operate on other than a single, agreed operating frequency.

(b) Inspectors shall, while inspecting the perimeter of the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna, use their own systems of radio communication that do not contain components permitting them to operate on other than a single, agreed operating frequency.

(c) The Parties shall agree upon the frequencies to be used for the systems of radio communication referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above prior to the use of such systems.

(d) The inspected Party shall be permitted to examine the systems of radio communication referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above at any time, including at the points of entry and at the continuous monitoring inspection sites, to ascertain that they are capable of operating only on the single, agreed operating frequency.

(e) Until such time as the inspection teams are provided with the systems of radio communication referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, the inspected Party shall make systems of radio communication available to the inspection team but shall maintain such systems under its own control.

6. The Parties agree that, on the basis of reciprocity, the inspected Party shall provide temporary portal facilities for the inspectors conducting continuous monitoring inspections prior to the completion of construction or installation of the permanent buildings provided for in paragraph 6(a) of section IX of the Protocol on Inspection. Such temporary facilities shall be provided at the expense of the inspecting Party.

7. The Parties agree that the building for storage of supplies and equipment referred to in paragraph 6(a) of section IX of the Protocol on Inspection shall, on the basis of reciprocity, be constructed by the inspected Party, not the inspecting Party.

8. The Parties agree that:

(a) The inspection team shall notify the inspected Party in advance of its intention to conduct an inspection of the agreed perimeter of a continuous monitoring inspection site.
During such an inspection of the agreed perimeter, the inspection team shall only:

(i) ascertain that the integrity of the agreed perimeter is maintained by the inspected Party and that the inspected Party does not take non-agreed actions to change the agreed perimeter, including repair, of the fence; and

(ii) ascertain that the inspected Party has not moved or attempted to move objects over or through the agreed perimeter.

9. The Parties agree that:

(a) In accordance with paragraph 15 of Section VI of the Protocol on Inspection, there shall be not more than 30 inspectors at a continuous monitoring inspection site at any one time.

(b) The schedule for the rotation of inspectors at a continuous monitoring inspection site shall be decided by the inspecting Party.

(c) The inspecting Party shall notify the inspected Party not less than seven days in advance of its intention to rotate inspectors, with an indication of the number and the names of the inspectors rotating into and out of the continuous monitoring inspection site.

(d) Rotation of inspectors shall be carried out at the airport nearest the continuous monitoring inspection site, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Izhevsk and in the United States of America at Salt Lake City.

10. The Parties agree that the inspected Party shall bear the expenses of the construction at a continuous monitoring inspection site on its territory of a temperature-controlled and humidity-controlled inspection building to be used for visual observation conducted pursuant to Section IX of the Protocol on Inspection and this Memorandum.

11. The Parties agree that in order to implement the procedures related to the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna set forth in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15 of Part G of this section and those contained in Part A of Section II of Annex V to this Memorandum, the inspected Party shall use 3.25 meters, not the length of the longest stage of an intermediate-range GLBM of the inspected Party as specified in section VI of the Memorandum of Understanding, as the length criterion for making the declaration referred to in paragraph 11 of section IX of the Protocol on Inspection.

12. The Parties agree that at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk:

(a) vehicles leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site shall not be weighed; and

(b) all railcars with a length equal to or greater than 14.00 meters and all road vehicles with a cargo section with a length equal to or greater than 14.00 meters leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site shall be opened for visual observation of the interior in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 6(c) of Part B of Section II of Annex V to this Memorandum.

The Parties agree that either Party shall be permitted to terminate this arrangement upon six months' notice. Provided that the Parties have agreed on the characteristics and methods of use of weight sensors, six months after such notice is given, such vehicles shall no longer be opened, except as is provided for in section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, and the Parties shall begin to use weight as a criterion for inspection for vehicles leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk.

13. The Parties agree that at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna:

(a) vehicles leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site shall not be weighed; and

(b) all vehicles that can contain cargoes with a length equal to or greater than 3.25 meters and a diameter equal to or greater than 1.02 meters leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site shall be opened for visual observation of their interior in accordance with the
procedures set forth in paragraphs 5(e) and 5(f) of Part A of Section II of Annex V to this Memorandum.

The Parties agree that either Party shall be permitted to terminate this arrangement upon six months' notice. Provided that the Parties have agreed on the characteristics and methods of use of weight sensors, six months after such notice is given, such vehicles shall no longer be opened, except as is provided for in section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, and the Parties shall begin to use weight as a criterion for inspection for vehicles leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site at magna.

14. The Parties, referring to the declaration required by paragraph 11 of section IX of the Protocol on Inspection that begins the inspection process at the portal of a continuous monitoring inspection site, agree to permit the inspecting Party to measure, using the linear measurement devices listed in Section I of Annex IV to this memorandum, missiles and missile stages not contained in launch canisters or shipping containers, as well as those that are contained in launch canisters or shipping containers opened for visual observation of their contents pursuant to paragraph 15 of Part G of this Section, that leave through the portal of its continuous monitoring inspection site, that are declared by the inspected Party to be missiles or missile stages, and that have the following dimensions:

(a) for the United states of America at its continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk, missiles and missile stages that have a length equal to or greater than 14.00 meters; and

(b) for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at its continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna, missiles and missile stages that have a length equal to or greater than 3.25 meters and a diameter equal to or greater than 1.02 meters.

15. The Parties agree that:

(a) the inspecting Party shall be permitted to have access to all missiles and missile stages with a length equal to or greater than 3.25 meters and a diameter equal to or greater than 1.02 meters leaving the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna for visual observation and, pursuant to paragraph 14 of Part G of this section, dimensional measurement of them if the vehicle transporting such a missile or missile stage has been declared to contain a missile or missile stage of those dimensions; and

(b) non-damaging image producing equipment shall not be installed at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna.

The Parties agree that either Party shall be permitted to terminate the arrangement set forth in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above. The Parties agree that the provisions contained in subparagraph (a) above shall cease to be in effect either nine months after the Party making the decision to terminate it notifies the other Party of such a decision or after non-damaging image producing equipment installed at the portal of the continuous monitoring inspection site at magna becomes operational, if such equipment becomes operational more than nine months after the aforementioned notification has been provided.

16. The inspecting Party shall use the time period specified in paragraph 15 of Part G of this Section for installation, pursuant to paragraph 6(d) of section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, of non-damaging image producing equipment having the technical characteristics set forth in paragraph 1(j) of Part B of section I of Annex V to this memorandum at the portal of the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna. The installation of such equipment shall commence as soon as the following requirements are met:

(a) The inspecting Party has provided information on the design features of the non-damaging image producing equipment that permits the inspected Party to ascertain that the imaging equipment to be installed at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna cannot perform functions unconnected with the inspection requirements of the Treaty and to ascertain that it meets all applicable safety standards. In particular, such information shall include the following:
(i) a description both of the features incorporated into the design of the equipment and into its operation that preclude it from imaging portions of a missile or missile stage that the Parties have excluded from imaging as well as a description of the system for storing and reviewing the data collected by the equipment; and

(ii) a description of the safety features of the imaging system, including complete descriptions of safety control and interlock systems, personnel protection and warning systems, and shielding design requirements.

(b) The Parties have agreed on the methods of use of the non-damaging image producing equipment referred to above.

(c) The building for the use of the non-damaging image producing equipment has been completed.

17. Not later than nine months after the notification referred to in paragraph 15 of Part G of this Section is provided, the Parties shall agree on the methods of use of the non-damaging image producing equipment to be installed pursuant to paragraph 16 of Part G of this Section. Such agreed methods of use shall be applied to types of missiles and missile stages the inspecting Party is permitted to image pursuant to paragraph 14(c) of Section IX of the Protocol on Inspection, unless the Parties agree upon different methods of use.

18. The inspecting Party shall provide the inspected Party with a detailed description of the requirements for the building in which the non-damaging image producing equipment shall be installed at the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna. Such a description shall include the documentation needed to design and construct the building in which the proposed non-damaging image producing equipment shall be housed, including information on the distance from the source to the detectors, the geometry and size of the detector array, the overall dimensions of the system, and the requirements for electrical and mechanical connections between the non-damaging image producing equipment of the inspecting Party and systems provided by the inspected Party. Once the notification referred to in paragraph 15 of Part G of this Section is made and the detailed description referred to above of the requirements for the building is provided, the inspected Party shall design and then, after reaching agreement with the inspecting Party on the design, shall construct the aforementioned building.

19. The Parties agree that in order to facilitate inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty, the leader or any one of the deputy leaders of each continuous monitoring inspection team shall be permitted to make trips between the continuous monitoring inspection site and the embassy of the inspecting Party and to be accompanied by any other member of the inspection team such trips shall be organized upon request of the inspecting Party and shall be made not more than once a week. The Parties understand that during such trips only the papers of the inspectors shall enjoy inviolability; all personal baggage shall be subject to inspection. The Parties agree that the inspected Party shall bear responsibility for the organization of such trips, and that expenses associated with such trips shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

20. The Parties agree that the delivery of supplies to the continuous monitoring inspection sites shall be carried out without unreasonable delay. 21. The Parties understand that the portal and exit monitoring areas at the continuous monitoring inspection sites shall have sufficient lighting to permit monitoring functions to be carried out at night. At the continuous monitoring inspection site at Votkinsk, such lighting systems shall be provided by the inspecting Party. At the continuous monitoring inspection site at Magna, such lighting systems shall be provided by the inspected Party.

Part IV

1. Annexes I, II, III, IV, V and VI to this Memorandum are an integral part of, and have the same force as, this Memorandum.

2. This Memorandum shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall remain in
force as long as the Treaty remains in force.

3. Each Party may propose amendments to this Memorandum. Agreed amendments shall enter into force on the date of their signature.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Memorandum of Agreement.

Done at Geneva on December 21, 1989, in two copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.


START I

[Protocol on inspections and continuous monitoring activities relating to the treaty between the US and the USSR on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms]

Pursuant to and in implementation of the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, hereinafter referred to as the Treaty, the Parties hereby agree upon procedures governing the conduct of inspections and continuous monitoring activities provided for in Article XI of the Treaty.

I. GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

For the purpose of helping to ensure verification of compliance with the provisions of the Treaty, each Party shall facilitate the conduct of inspections and continuous monitoring activities by the other Party in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF INSPECTORS, MONITORS, AND AIRCREW MEMBERS

1. Inspections and continuous monitoring activities shall be conducted by inspectors and monitors. Except as provided for in paragraph 6 of Section IV of this Protocol, inspectors and monitors shall be transported to the territory of the inspected Party by inspection airplanes. Inspectors and monitors, as well as aircrew members that operate these airplanes, shall be assigned in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Section and subject to provisions of the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Early Exchange of Lists of Inspectors, Monitors, and Aircrew Members of July 31, 1991.

2. The list of inspectors shall not contain at any one time more than 400 individuals, and the list of monitors shall not contain at any one time more than 300 individuals. The number of individuals on the list of aircrew members shall not be limited. Inspectors and monitors shall be citizens of the inspecting Party. The Parties shall have the right to change, by mutual agreement, the number of inspectors and monitors that each of these lists may contain. For each proposed inspector, monitor, and aircrew member, the lists shall contain first name, middle name or patronymic, and last name; day, month, and year of birth; city, state or oblast, and country of birth; and passport number, if available.

3. Each Party shall have the right to inform the other Party of its agreement with, or objection to, the designation of each inspector, monitor, and aircrew member proposed, by providing a notification in accordance with paragraph 21 of Section III of this Protocol.

4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Section, each Party shall have the right
to amend its lists of inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members no more than once in each 21-day period, by providing the other Party with a notification in accordance with paragraph 20 of Section III of this Protocol. With each change, the number of inspectors whose names are entered in the list of inspectors shall not exceed 30, the number of monitors whose names are entered in the list of monitors shall not exceed 25, and the number of aircrew members whose names are entered in the list of aircrew members shall not exceed 25. The Party receiving notification of an amendment to the list of inspectors, monitors, or aircrew members shall provide notification to the other Party, in accordance with paragraph 21 of Section III of this Protocol, of its agreement with or objection to the designation of each such inspector, monitor, or aircrew member.

5. No later than 25 days after entry into force of the Treaty, or no later than 30 days after receipt of a notification of amendments to the lists of inspectors, monitors, or aircrew members, the Party receiving such lists or proposed amendments thereto shall provide visas and, where necessary, such other documents to each individual to whom it has agreed, as may be required to ensure that each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member may enter and remain in the territory of that Party throughout the in-country period. The inspected Party shall ensure that such visas and appropriate documents shall be valid for a period of at least 24 months, and the inspecting Party shall ensure that persons receiving such visas and appropriate documents shall use them only for the purpose of conducting inspections or continuous monitoring activities in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol.

6. An individual on the list of inspectors may be objected to only if that individual is under indictment for a criminal offense on the territory of the inspected Party or if that individual has been convicted in a criminal prosecution or expelled by the Party reviewing the list. An individual on the list of monitors or aircrew members may be objected to if that individual is found unacceptable by the Party reviewing the list. The Party making such an objection shall so notify the other Party in accordance with paragraph 21 of Section III of this Protocol. Individuals who are objected to shall be deleted from the lists. In the event the inspected Party subsequently determines that an inspector, monitor, or aircrew member of the other Party is under indictment for a criminal offense on the territory of the inspected Party or has ever been convicted in a criminal prosecution or expelled by the inspected Party, or has violated the conditions governing the conduct of inspections or continuous monitoring activities provided for in this Protocol, the inspected Party making such determination may so notify the inspecting Party in accordance with paragraph 22 of Section III of this Protocol. In the event that the inspecting Party is so notified, that Party shall promptly recall that individual from the territory of the inspected Party, if that individual is there at such a time. The inspecting Party shall also delete the individual from the lists of inspectors, monitors, or aircrew members.

7. In order to exercise their functions effectively, for the purpose of implementing the Treaty and not for their personal benefit, the inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members shall be accorded the following privileges and immunities:

(a) Inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members shall be accorded the inviolability enjoyed by diplomatic agents in accordance with Article 29 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961.

(b) The office premises, except for those in the operations center, and living quarters for monitors shall be accorded the inviolability and protection accorded to the premises of the mission and private residences of diplomatic agents in accordance with Articles 22 and 30 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

(c) The papers and correspondence of inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members shall enjoy the inviolability accorded to the papers and correspondence of diplomatic agents in accordance with Article 30 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

(d) Inspection airplanes shall be inviolable. This shall not affect airplanes making regularly scheduled commercial flights that are used for the transportation of inspectors and monitors to points of entry, or their aircrews.

(e) Inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members shall be accorded the immunities accorded
diplomatic agents in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The immunity from jurisdiction with respect to an inspectors, monitor, or aircrew member may be waived by the inspecting Party in those cases when it is of the opinion that immunity would impede the course of justice and that it can be waived without prejudice to the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Waiver must always be express.

(f) Monitors shall be accorded the exemption from dues and taxes accorded to diplomatic agents in accordance with Article 34 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

(g) Inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members of a Party shall have the right to bring into the territory of the other Party, without payment of any customs duties or related charges, articles for their personal use, with the exception of articles, the import or export of which is prohibited by law or controlled by quarantine regulations.

(h) If the inspected Party considers that there has been an abuse of privileges and immunities provided for in this paragraph, consultations shall be held between the Parties to determine whether such an abuse has occurred. If it is determined that such an abuse has occurred, the inspecting Party shall take necessary measures to prevent a repetition of such an abuse.

The privileges and immunities provided for in this paragraph shall be accorded for the entire time the inspectors, monitors or aircrew members are within the territory of the other Party, and thereafter with respect to acts previously performed in the exercise of their official functions. During their stay in the territory of the inspected Party, without prejudice to the privileges and immunities provided for in this paragraph, inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members shall be obliged to respect the laws and regulations of the inspected Party, shall be obliged not to interfere in its internal affairs, and shall not engage in any professional or commercial activity for personal profit on the territory of the inspected Party.

III. NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING INSPECTIONS AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING ACTIVITIES

1. Each Party shall provide to the other Party the notifications provided for in this Section concerning inspections and continuous monitoring activities pursuant to Article VIII of the Treaty.

2. Notification of the standing diplomatic clearance number for inspection airplanes shall be provided no later than 30 days after entry into force of the Treaty, for the period until the end of the current calendar year, and subsequently no less than 30 days prior to the beginning of each following calendar year, and shall include:

   (a) standing diplomatic clearance number; and
   (b) calendar year.

3. Notification of an intention to conduct an inspection pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty, shall be provided no less than 16 hours in advance of the estimated time of arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry from outside the territory of the inspected Party and shall include:

   (a) the point of entry; [RF MOU Annex I] [US MOU Annex I]
   (b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry;
   (c) the date and time for the designation of the inspection site and the type of inspection; and
   (d) the names of inspectors, and aircrew members.

4. The date and time for the designation of the inspection site and the type of inspection
shall be specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Section subject to the following conditions:

(a) For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2 or 4 of Article XI of the Treaty, the date and time for such designation shall be neither less than four hours nor more than 48 hours after the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry.

(b) For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 3, 5, 6, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty, the date and time for such designation shall be neither less than four hours nor more than 24 hours after the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry.

(c) For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 7 of Article XI of the Treaty, the date and time for such designation shall be no more than 48 hours after the notification of the completion of an exercise dispersal of mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles has been provided in accordance with paragraph 12 of Section II of the Notification Protocol, or no more than four hours after the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry, whichever is earlier.

5. Notification of an intention to conduct an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8, 9, 11, 12, or 13 of Article XI of the Treaty shall be provided no less than 72 hours in advance of the estimated time of arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry from outside the territory of the inspected Party and shall include:

(a) the point of entry;
(b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry;
(c) the inspection site and the type of inspection; and
(d) the names of inspectors and aircrew members.

6. Notification of an intention to replace inspectors conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8 of Article XI of the Treaty shall be provided no less than seven days in advance of the estimated time of arrival of replacement inspectors at the point of entry from outside the territory of the inspected Party and shall include:

(a) the point of entry;
(b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry;
(c) the inspection site;
(d) the names of the incoming replacement inspectors and outgoing inspectors being replaced, including the name of the incoming inspection team leader, if such a replacement is planned; and
(e) the names of aircrew members.

7. Notification of an intention to conduct a sequential inspection, as provided for in paragraph 36 or 37 of Section VI of this Protocol, shall be provided in writing through a member of the in-country escort and shall specify:

(a) for an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty, whether the inspection team intends to go directly to the next inspection site or return first to the point of entry; or
(b) for an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 8, 9, 11, 12, or 13 of Article XI of the Treaty, the next inspection site.

8. Notification of the date and time for the designation of the next inspection site and the type of inspection as provided for in paragraph 36 of Section VI or paragraph 19 of Section IX of this Protocol, shall be made in writing through a member of the in-country escort.
9. The date and time for the designation of the inspection site and the type of inspection shall be specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Section, subject to the following conditions:

(a) If such notification is provided at the inspection site, the date and time for such designation shall be:

(i) no earlier than 18 hours after commencement of the period of inspection, except for cases where the notification is provided pursuant to paragraph 19 of Section IX of this Protocol;

(ii) no earlier than the completion of post-inspection procedures;

(iii) no later than 12 hours after the completion of post-inspection.

(b) If such notification is provided at the point of entry, the date and time for such designation shall be no earlier than four hours and no later than 24 hours after the return of the inspection team to the point of entry.

10. Notification of an intention to establish a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system at a facility subject to continuous monitoring and of an intention to conduct an engineering site survey at such a facility, shall be provided no less than 30 days in advance of the estimated date of arrival at the point of entry of the monitoring team and engineering site survey equipment and shall include:

(a) the specification of the facility;

(b) the point of entry;

(c) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry, and the preferred time of departure for the facility from the point of entry; and

(d) the names of the members of the monitoring team and aircrew members.

11. Notification of the date of commencement of continuous monitoring at a facility specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of this Section and of the initial arrival of monitors at that facility to carry out continuous monitoring, shall be provided no less than 30 days in advance of the estimated date of arrival of monitors at the point of entry and shall include:

(a) the specification of the facility;

(b) the date when the procedures for continuous monitoring at that facility will commence;

(c) the point of entry;

(d) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry, and the preferred time of departure for the facility from the point of entry and

(e) the names of the monitors and aircrew members.

12. Notification containing a request for logistic support for a facility specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of this Section shall include:

(a) the specification of the facility; and

(b) the request for logistic support in accordance with paragraph 19 of Section XVI of this Protocol.

13. Notification of an intention to enter the territory of the other Party to establish a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system at a facility specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of this Section, shall be made no less than seven days in advance of the estimated date of arrival of the monitors at the point of entry, if monitors that carry out continuous monitoring are present at that facility, and no less than 30 days in advance
of the estimated date of arrival of the monitors at the point of entry, if no monitors that carry out continuous monitoring are present or have been present at that facility and shall include:

(a) the point of entry;

(b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry, and the preferred time of departure for the facility from the point of entry;

(c) the specification of the facility; and

(d) the names of the monitors and aircrew members.

14. Notification of an intention to enter the territory of the other Party to replace monitors at a facility specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 11 or 13 of this Section, shall be provided no less than seven days in advance of the date of arrival of the monitors at the point of entry and shall include:

(a) the point of entry;

(b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry, and the preferred time of departure for the facility from the point of entry;

(c) whether the replacement shall be at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, at the airport associated with such a facility;

(d) the specification of the facility;

(e) the names of the incoming monitors and aircrew members; and

(f) the number of monitors to be replaced.

15. Notification of an intention to enter the territory of the other Party to maintain a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system at a facility or facilities specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 13 of this Section, shall be provided no less than seven days in advance of the estimated date of arrival of the monitors at the point of entry and shall include:

(a) the point of entry;

(b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry, and the preferred time of departure for the facility from the point of entry;

(c) the specification of the facility or facilities; and

(d) the names of the monitors and aircrew members.

16. Notification of an intention to move to another facility at which monitors are present, or to leave the territory of the inspected Party shall be provided no less than 48 hours in advance of the preferred time of departure, through a member of the in-country escort at the facility from which the monitors will leave, and shall include:

(a) the preferred time of departure;

(b) the destination;

(c) the names of monitors;

(d) for the movement to another monitored facility, the purpose of travel; and

(e) the equipment and supplies to be transported by the monitors.

17. Notification of an intention to use an inspection airplane in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol shall be provided no less than 20 days in advance of the estimated
date of its arrival at the point of entry or airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring, or monitored facility, and shall include:

(a) the type of airplane;
(b) the specification of all the facilities subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facilities for which the equipment and supplies are intended;
(c) the point of entry or the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring, or monitored facility;
(d) the estimated date of arrival at the point of entry or at the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility;
(e) for each facility specified in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, the approximate number of separate palletized or oversize units of cargo, including modular structures, and the approximate weight and dimensions of each such unit of cargo; and
(f) the type and approximate amounts of hazardous materials carried on the airplane that require special safety measures in transportation and handling.

18. Notification of the confirmation of an intention to use an inspection airplane that has been notified in accordance with paragraph 17 of this Section shall be provided no less than seven days in advance of the estimated date of its arrival at the point of entry or airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring, or monitored facility, and shall include:

(a) the number, time, and date of the notification provided earlier in accordance with paragraph 17 of this Section;
(b) the date and estimated time of arrival at the point of entry or at the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring, or monitored facility; and
(c) the names of aircrew members.

19. Notification of the response to a request by the inspecting Party contained in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 17 of this Section to land an inspection airplane at the airport associated with a facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility shall be provided by the inspected Party no less than 72 hours prior to the estimated time of its arrival specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 13, 14, 15, or 18 of this Section, and shall include:

(a) in case the inspected Party permits the airplane to land at the airport associated with the facility specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 17 of this Section:
   (i) the name of the airport;
   (ii) the route for the flight of the inspection airplane to the airport; and
   (iii) whether or not an escort crew will be provided and, if provided, a list of the members of that aircrew; or
(b) in case the inspected Party does not permit the airplane to land at the airport associated with the facility specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 17 of this Section, the point of entry associated with the facility.

20. Notification of amendments made to the list of inspectors, monitors, or aircrew members in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section II of this Protocol shall include:

(a) the list or lists to be amended;
(b) if any inspector, monitor, or aircrew member is removed from the lists, the first name,
patronymic or middle name, and last name; day, month, and year of birth; city, oblast or state, and country of birth; and the passport number, if available, of the person removed; and

(c) for each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member proposed for inclusion in the lists, the first name, patronymic or middle name, and last name; day, month, and year of birth; city, oblast or state, and country of birth; and passport number, if available.

21. Notification of agreement with or objection to the designation by the other Party of each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member proposed for inclusion on the lists provided for in paragraph 2 of Section II of this Protocol shall be provided no later than 20 days after entry into force of the Treaty or, with respect to subsequent amendments made to these lists, no later than 20 days after receipt of the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 20 of this Section, and shall include:

(a) the corresponding list or lists;

(b) for each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member, the first name, patronymic or middle name, and last name; day, month, and year of birth; city, oblast or state, and country of birth; and passport number, if available; and

(c) for each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member, agreement with or objection to the designation of that person.

22. Notification of an objection to an inspector, monitor, or aircrew member who is currently on the list of inspectors, monitors, or aircrew members, shall include:

(a) the corresponding list or lists;

(b) for each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member, the first name, patronymic or middle name, and last name; day, month, and year of birth; city, oblast or state, and country of birth; and passport number if available; and

(c) for each inspector, monitor, or aircrew member, the reason for the objection to that person.

23. Notification of a change or addition to the points of entry to the territory of the inspected Party shall be provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section IV of this Protocol through diplomatic channels no less than five months prior to the beginning of the use of the new point of entry, and shall include:

(a) the point of entry to be changed, if applicable; and

(b) the new point of entry.

24. Notification containing data concerning the flight plan of an inspection airplane shall be provided no less than six hours prior to the scheduled departure time of such an airplane from the last airfield prior to entering the airspace of the inspected Party.

25. Notification of the approval of the flight plan of an inspection airplane filed in accordance with paragraph 24 of this Section shall be provided by the inspected Party no less than three hours prior to the scheduled time for departure of such an airplane from the last airfield prior to entering the airspace of the inspected Party.

26. Notification of an intention to conduct the cargo examination at a location other than the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility shall be provided by the inspected Party no less than 120 hours in advance of the estimated time of arrival of an inspection airplane used in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol. (JCIC Agreement No. 5 Article 3)

27. Notification of a change of a route for flights of inspection airplanes to and from a point of entry established on the territory of a Party shall be provided by that Party no less than 30 days in advance of the effective date of such change and shall include:
28. Notification of the determination, in accordance with subparagraph 1(d) of Subsection E of Section VI of Annex 8 to this Protocol, of agreed geographic coordinates of reference points used at a point of entry for testing the operability of satellite system receivers, shall be provided by the inspected Party no later than 48 hours after such determination and shall include:

(a) the point of entry;
(b) the date of determination of the agreed geographic coordinates;
(c) the agreed geographic coordinates of each of the reference points; and
(d) a physical description of each of the reference points. (JCIC Agreement No. 19, Article 3, para. 1)

29. Notification of the intent to change, in accordance with subparagraph 1(h) of Subsection E of Section VI of Annex 8 to this Protocol, a reference point used at a point of entry for testing the operability of satellite system receivers, shall be provided by the inspected Party no less than seven days in advance of the proposed effective date of the change and shall include:

(a) the point of entry
(b) the agreed geographic coordinates of the reference point to be changed;
(c) the geographic coordinates of the new reference point;
(d) and the proposed effective date of the change (JCIC Agreement No. 19, Article 3, para 2)

IV. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION

1. The United States of America and the Russian Federation shall each establish on its territory no more than three and no fewer than two points of entry. The Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Ukraine shall each establish one point of entry on its territory. The points of entry and their associated inspection sites shall be listed in Annex I to the Memorandum of Understanding. Each Party may change a point of entry to its territory by providing notification of such a change to the other Parties in accordance with paragraph 23 of Section III of this Protocol. (JCIC Agreement No. 14, Article 1, Para. 1)

2. The inspected Party shall, for each facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, identify the airport associated with that facility. Provisions of this Protocol relating to points of entry, except for the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 14 of Section V of this Protocol, shall apply to such airports while inspection airplanes or equipment and supplies transported by such airplanes are located there.

3. The inspecting Party shall have the right to use inspection airplanes of the types specified in paragraph 2 of Annex 10 to this Protocol for the transportation of inspectors or monitors to the points of entry on the territory of the inspected Party. Such airplanes may, at the same time that they are transporting inspectors, carry equipment intended for inspections. Such airplanes may, at the same time that they are transporting monitors, carry equipment and supplies intended for continuous monitoring activities. The inspecting Party shall provide notification of each flight of an inspection airplane transporting inspectors or monitors in accordance with paragraph 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, or 15 of Section III of this Protocol.

4. The inspecting Party shall have the right to use inspection airplanes of types specified in paragraph 3 of Annex 10 to this Protocol for the transportation of cargo specified in an
inventory provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 7 to this Protocol. Such airplanes may, at the same time that they are transporting such cargo, carry monitors, and equipment and supplies intended for continuous monitoring activities, and, if such airplanes arrive at the point of entry, also inspectors and equipment intended for inspections. Such airplanes may carry only equipment, only supplies, or both at one and the same time. Flights of such airplanes shall take place only to the points of entry, and, for airplanes not transporting inspectors, on a case-by-case basis, with the permission of the inspected Party, into airport associated with facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facilities. For airplanes making flights into airport associated with facilities subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facilities, the inspected Party shall have the right to provide an escort crew consisting of not more than two individuals (navigator and radio operator or navigator only) who shall board the inspection airplane at the last airfield prior to entering the airspace of the inspected Party. The inspecting Party shall provide notification of each flight of an inspection airplane for the transportation of cargo in accordance with paragraph 17 of Section III of this Protocol and, if applicable, paragraph 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, or 18 of Section III of this Protocol.

5. During an operational dispersal conducted by one of the Parties, each flight of inspection planes used in accordance with paragraph 3 or 4 of this Section, to transport monitors, and to transport cargo to the territory of the Party that has declared an operational dispersal, and to the territory of the Party that has declared the suspension of inspections in connection with such a dispersal conducted by the other Party, shall be agreed through diplomatic channels.

6. The inspected Party shall have the right to use airplanes making regularly scheduled commercial flights to transport inspectors and monitors to those point of entry that are served by such airplanes. The provisions of this Protocol shall not affect airplanes making regularly scheduled commercial flights that are used for the transportation of inspectors and monitors to point of entry, or their aircrews. Inspectors arriving on the territory of the inspected Party on an airplane making a regularly scheduled commercial flight shall have the right to bring equipment intended for inspections. Monitors arriving on the territory of the inspected Party on an airplane making a regularly scheduled commercial flight shall have the right to bring equipment and supplies intended for continuous monitoring activities.

7. An inspection airplane used in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Section may transport equipment and supplies for more than one facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility only if all such facilities are associated with the same point of entry and the flight is made to that point of entry.

8. The following routes for flights of inspection airplanes used in accordance with this Section to and from the points of entry shall be listed in paragraph 10 of Annex I to the Memorandum of Understanding:

(a) from the west, directly to and from the points of entry to the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and western points of entry to the Russian Federation and the United States of America;

(b) from the east, directly to and from the point of entry to the Republic of Kazakhstan and eastern points of entry to the Russian Federation and the United States of America;

(c) between the points of entry to the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ukraine, and western points of entry to the Russian Federation. An inspection airplane of the United States of America shall use such routes only if it has arrived at one of these points of entry from the west;

(d) between the point of entry to the Republic of Kazakhstan and eastern points of entry to the Russian Federation. An inspection airplane of the United States of America shall use such routes only if it has arrived at one of these points of entry from the east.

Such flights shall be the basis for issuing standing diplomatic clearance numbers. Each Party shall assign alternate airfields in accordance with the rules of the International Civil Aviation
Organization. Each Party may change routes for flights of inspection airplanes to and from points of entry established on its territory by providing a notification of such change to the other Parties in accordance with paragraph 27 of Section III of this Protocol. (JCIC Agreement No. 14, Article 1, Para. 2)

9. Flight plans for inspection airplanes shall be filed in accordance with the procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organization applicable to civil aircraft. The inspecting Party shall include in the remarks section of each flight plan the standing diplomatic clearance number and the notation: "Inspection airplane. Priority clearance processing required."

10. No less than three hours before the scheduled time for departure of an inspection airplanes from the last airfield prior to entering the airspace of the inspected Party, the inspected Party shall ensure that the flight plan of the inspection airplane, filed in accordance with paragraph 9 of this Section, is approved so that the inspection team or monitors may arrive at the point of entry by the estimated arrival time.

11. The call sign "START-XXX" shall be assigned to inspection airplanes. The same odd-hundred call sign shall be assigned to inspection airplanes of the United States of America (for example, 1XX, 3XX, 5XX) and the same even-hundred call sign shall be assigned to inspection airplanes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (for example, 2XX, 4XX, 6XX).

12. The number of aircrew members for each inspection airplanes shall not exceed ten, except that the inspecting Party shall have the right to exceed that number of aircrew members by no more than 15 for inspection airplanes used in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Section, for the purpose of assisting in the delivery or removal of equipment and supplies intended for continuous monitoring activities, or, on a case-by-case basis, with the permission of the inspected Party, for the purpose of conducting non-routine maintenance or repair of inspection airplanes located within the territory of the inspected Party.

13. The inspected Party shall provide parking, security protection, fueling, air navigation, airport facility, and ground technical and commercial services, as well as additional services as requested, for inspection airplanes of the inspecting Party at the point of entry or the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility. The cost of parking and security protection for each such airplane shall be borne by the inspected Party. The cost of fueling and air navigation, airport facility, and ground technical and commercial services, as well as additional services as requested, shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

14. For each facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, the maximum weight of equipment and supplies that may be brought into or taken out by one flight of an airplane transporting monitors through the point of entry in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall be 3,000 kilograms, unless otherwise agreed within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission. This limitation on weight shall not apply to the cargo specified in the inventory provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 7 to this Protocol. (JCIC Agreement No. 4, Article 1)

V. ACTIVITIES BEGINNING UPON ARRIVAL AT THE POINT OF ENTRY

1. Inspection teams, monitors, and aircrew members shall arrive at the point of entry on the territory of the inspected Party that is associated with the inspection site or the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility. As soon as the airplane lands, the in-country escort shall meet: the inspection team or monitors, and aircrew members arriving at the point of entry on an inspection airplane; or the inspection team or monitors arriving at the point of entry on an airplane making a regularly scheduled commercial flight. The in-country escort shall expedite the entry of the inspection team or monitors, and aircrew members, their baggage, and equipment intended for inspections, or equipment and supplies intended for continuous monitoring activities, into the territory of the inspected Party and shall accompany the inspection team and assist it in exercising its functions throughout the in-country period. The in-country escort shall have the right to accompany monitors and shall assist them in exercising
their functions throughout the in-country period.

2. As soon as an airplane lands, diplomatic officials of each Party whose citizens are among the inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members arriving at the point of entry shall meet:

(a) the inspection team or monitors, and aircrew members arriving at the point of entry on an inspection airplane; or

(b) the inspection team or monitors arriving at the point of entry on an airplane making a regularly scheduled commercial flight.

Such diplomatic officials may accompany inspectors and monitors only during the stay of the inspectors and monitors at the point of entry, but may accompany the aircrew members throughout the in-country period. (JCIC Agreement No. 23 Article 1, para. 1)

3. An inspection airplane arriving at the San Francisco point of entry shall land at Travis Air Force Base. No more than two diplomatic officials of the Party that provided the notification of the inspection in accordance with Section III of this Protocol and no more than one diplomatic official of each other Party whose citizens are among the inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members arriving at the point of entry shall be permitted to enter Travis Air Force Base for the purpose of meeting inspectors, monitors, and aircrew members arriving there. For that purpose, no less than four hours prior to the estimated time of arrival of such an airplane at Travis Air Force Base, the embassy or consular post of which such diplomatic officials are members shall transmit to the Department of State of the United States of America in Washington, D.C. by telephone, the names of the diplomatic officials involved and the registration number of the vehicle involved. The diplomatic officials so identified shall be granted access to the base no less than 30 minutes prior to the estimated time of arrival of such airplane. (JCIC Agreement No. 23, Article 1, para. 2)

4. The inspected Party shall provide, or arrange for providing transportation to Travis Air Force Base of inspection teams and monitors that arrive at San Francisco International Airport on airplanes making regularly scheduled commercial flights. In such cases, no more than two diplomatic officials of the Party that provided the notification of the inspection in accordance with Section III of this Protocol and no more than one diplomatic official of each other Party whose citizens are among the inspectors and monitors arriving at the point of entry shall be permitted to accompany such inspection teams or such monitors onto Travis Air Force Base. No less than two hours prior to the estimated time of arrival of the inspection team or monitors at San Francisco International Airport, the embassy or consular post of which such diplomatic officials are members shall transmit to the Department of State of the United States of America in Washington, DC, by telephone, the names of the diplomatic officials involved and the registration number of the vehicle involved, for the purpose of providing the diplomatic officials so identified access to Travis Air Force Base in order to accompany inspection team or monitors. (JCIC Agreement No. 23, Article 1, para. 3)

5. An inspector or monitor shall be considered to have assumed the duties of an or monitor upon arrival at the point of entry on the territory of the inspected Party and shall be considered to have ceased performing those duties after departure from the territory of the inspected Party through the point of entry.

6. Throughout the in-country period, inspectors and monitors shall wear civilian clothes. During their stay at the inspection site, in the perimeter continuous monitoring area, and at other locations, as agreed by the inspection team leader or monitoring team leader and a member of the in-country escort, the inspectors and monitors shall wear unique badges provided by the inspecting Party.

7. Each Party shall ensure that equipment and supplies are exempt from all custom duties and are expeditiously processed at the point of entry.

8. Equipment and supplies that the inspecting Party, in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of Section VI of this Protocol, brings into the country in which the inspection site or the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility is located shall be subject to
examination each time they are brought into that country. Such equipment and supplies shall be examined by the in-country escort, in the presence of inspectors or monitors, or, for inspection airplanes used in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol, at the discretion of the inspecting Party, in the presence of aircrew members. The purpose of such examination shall be to ascertain to the satisfaction of each Party that the equipment or supplies cannot perform functions unconnected with the requirements of inspections or continuous monitoring activities.

9. Equipment and supplies that inspectors or monitors bring on inspection airplanes used in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section IV of this Protocol or on airplanes making regularly scheduled commercial flights shall be examined by the in-country escort at the point of entry. The examination of such equipment and supplies shall be completed prior to the departure of the inspected Party or monitors from the point of entry for the inspection site or the facility subject to continuous monitoring or the monitored facility.

10. Equipment and supplies transported on inspection airplanes used in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol shall be examined in accordance with the provisions of Annex 7 to this Protocol.

11. If the inspected Party concludes as a result of an examination conducted in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Section that an item of equipment or supplies can perform functions unconnected with the requirements of inspections or continuous monitoring activities, the inspected Party may impound that item of equipment or supplies at the location of the examination. Equipment and supplies impounded at the point of entry or the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or the monitored facility shall not be brought to an inspection site or to a facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, unless the inspected Party informs the inspecting Party otherwise.

12. If, during the examination of equipment or supplies a member of the in-country escort concludes that an item of equipment or supplies should not be cleared for use, the member of the in-country escort shall explain the reasons for that conclusion to the inspection team leader or the monitoring team leader, or an authorized representative of such a team. If the inspection team leader or the monitoring team leader, or the authorized representative of such a team, disagrees with the conclusion of the member of the in-country escort, the inspection team leader or the monitoring team leader, or the authorized representative of such a team, may explain the appropriateness of the item of equipment or supplies to the requirements of inspections or continuous monitoring activities. If the member of the in-country escort remains convinced of the original conclusion, that member of the in-country escort and the inspection team leader or the monitoring team leader, or the authorized representative of such a team, shall record their views in a joint document and each of them shall retain a copy of the document. The Parties may resolve disagreements on the use of impounded equipment or supplies through diplomatic channels, within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission, or by other methods agreed by the Parties.

13. If the inspected Party has not informed the inspecting Party of a different decision, the equipment or supplies impounded at the point of entry or at the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility shall be removed no later than the departure from the country of the inspection team that brought the impounded equipment or supplies or no later than the next departure of the monitors from the country. The impounded equipment or supplies may be removed from the country, at the choice of the inspecting Party, either on an inspection airplane or on a civil aircraft making a regularly scheduled commercial flight. Until such equipment or supplies have been removed from the country, they shall be stored at the point of entry or the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility. A storage method shall be used that requires the presence of representatives of both Parties for access to the impounded equipment or supplies.

14. Except as provided for in Annex 7 to this Protocol, each Party shall have the right to store equipment and supplies at the points of entry on the territory of the other Party. Storage of such equipment and supplies at each point of entry shall be within a secure structure or room.
The inspecting Party may provide containers that are locked by locks and sealed by seals belonging to the inspecting Party, for storage of such equipment and supplies within the secure structure or room. The storage method used shall require the presence of representatives of both Parties for access to the equipment or supplies.

15. For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty, the inspection team leader shall, at or before the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section III of this Protocol, designate in writing to the inspected Party through the in-country escort, of the type of inspection and the inspection site, indicating its name and geographic coordinates. Such a designation of the inspection site shall be made either at the time specified in that notification at the airport of the point of entry, or, prior to that time, at the airport of the point of entry or at another place within the point of entry.

16. For reentry vehicle inspections of deployed ICBMs and SLBMs, if prior to the departure of the inspected Party for the inspection site, a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspected Party leader that there are no deployed ICBMs or SLBMs in all of the restricted areas of the ICBM base or the rail garrison or at a submarine base to be inspected, no later than one hour after such notification, the inspection team leader shall have the right to:

(a) inform the member of the in-country escort that the inspection of the designated base for mobile launchers of ICBMs or of the submarine base shall take place. In this case such inspection shall count against the quota provided for in paragraph 1 of Section IX of this Protocol;

(b) designate for inspection an inspection site associated with the same point of entry in accordance with the provisions provided in paragraph 15 of this Section or in paragraph 36 or 37 of Section VI of this Protocol;

(c) decline to conduct the inspection and leave the territory of the inspected Party. In this case the number of reentry vehicle inspections of deployed ICBMs and SLBMs to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

17. For a data update inspection at an air base for heavy bombers, except for an air base at which are based only heavy bombers of a type from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested; an air base for former heavy bombers; a training facility for heavy bombers; or a storage facility for heavy bombers and former heavy bombers, that has been designated for inspection:

(a) If the number of heavy bombers, other than test heavy bombers, and former heavy bombers that are of types of heavy bombers and former heavy bombers based at the designated facility and that will be located at such facility at any time during the first 20 hours of the period of inspection, is less than 70 percent of the number of such airplanes specified as based at such facility, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader prior to the departure of the inspected Party to the inspection site. In such a case, the inspected Party leader shall have the right:

(i) to inform a member of the in-country escort that the inspection of the designated facility will proceed; or

(ii) to designate another inspection site; or

(iii) to decline to conduct the inspection. In such a case, the number of data update inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

(b) If the inspection team leader is not so informed, or if the inspection team leader is so informed but decides to continue the inspection, then prior to the departure of the inspection team to the inspection site, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the name of the airfield within the national territory of the inspected Party at which will be located each heavy bomber or former heavy bomber that is specified as based at the facility designated for inspection, and that will be absent from the inspection site but located within the
national territory of the inspected Party during the period of the inspection. A member of the in-country escort shall also inform the inspection team leader of the number and type of test heavy bombers that will be located at the inspection site at any time during the period that pre-inspection restrictions on heavy bombers and former heavy bombers will be in effect.

(c) For sequential inspections, the procedures provided for in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph shall be carried out at the location at which the inspection team leader designates the subsequent inspection site pursuant to paragraph 7 of Section III of this Protocol.

18. Throughout the in-country period, the inspected Party shall provide, or arrange for the provision of meals, lodging, transportation, and, as necessary, medical and other urgent services for the inspectors, and aircrew members of the inspecting Party. Costs of all such services shall be borne by the inspected Party.

19. The inspected Party shall provide, or arrange for the provision of meals, lodging, transportation, and, as necessary, urgent medical services for the monitors while the monitors are at the point of entry; shall provide or arrange for the provision of transportation in connection with travel between the point of entry or the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility and the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, and between the facilities subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facilities; and, at the request of the inspecting Party, shall provide or arrange for the provision of meals, lodging, work space, transportation and, as necessary, medical and other urgent services while monitors are at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility. The cost of all services provided for monitors shall be distributed as follows:

(a) The cost of transportation and urgent medical services provided while monitors are at the point of entry shall be borne by the inspected Party.

(b) The cost of meals and lodging provided while monitors are at the point of entry shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(c) The cost of temporary and permanent lodging and work space provided while the monitors are at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, including utilities and maintenance for such lodging and work space, shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(d) The cost of meals, provided at the request of the inspecting Party, while the monitors are at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(e) The cost of transportation of monitors that arrive on an airplane used in accordance with paragraph 3 or 6 of Section IV of this Protocol, together with equipment and supplies that do not exceed the weight specified in accordance with paragraph 14 of Section IV of this Protocol, from the point of entry to the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility and from such a facility to the point of entry shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(f) The cost of transportation of monitors, together with equipment and supplies that do not exceed the weight specified in accordance with paragraph 14 of Section IV of this Protocol, from one facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility to another such facility shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(g) The cost of transportation of monitors from the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility to the embassy or consulate of the inspecting Party on the territory of the inspected Party and back, pursuant to paragraph 29 of Section XVI of this Protocol, as well as the provision of transportation, meals, and lodging during such travel, shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(h) The cost of delivering equipment and supplies for continuous monitoring activities that arrive on an airplane used in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol, and the cost of transporting the monitors that arrive on such an airplane, from the point of entry to the
facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility and from such a facility to the point of entry shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(i) The cost of delivering equipment and supplies for facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility that arrive on an airplane used in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol, and the cost of transporting the monitors that arrive on such an airplane, from the airport associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility to such a facility and from the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility to the airport associated with such a facility shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(j) The cost of urgent evacuation of monitors, at the request of the inspecting Party, from the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility to the point of entry or airport associated with such a facility shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(k) The cost of utilities and maintenance of the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system, including utilities and engineering support for the building for storage of equipment and supplies, shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(l) The cost of transportation provided for monitors within the zone where monitors may move with the permission of the inspected Party and the free movement zone that are provided for in paragraph 8 of Section XVI of this Protocol shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

(m) The cost of medical and other urgent services provided while the monitors are at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility shall be borne by the inspected Party.

20. For the goods and services provided by the inspected Party pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 19 of this Section, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Meals for monitors, inspectors, and aircrew members shall be prepared meals and shall be served either in a dining facility or at a location agreed to by the inspected Party leader and a member of the in-country escort.

(b) Lodging for inspectors and aircrew members shall be of the following types:

(i) Lodging for inspectors and aircrew members provided at the point of entry, and for inspectors conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8 of Article XI of the Treaty at facilities where the elimination process occurs continuously or nearly continuously, shall be hotel-type accommodations.

(ii) Lodging for inspectors provided in all other cases shall be sufficient to permit inspectors to sleep. Such lodging need not be separate from the work space for inspectors provided at inspection sites.

(c) Lodging for monitors shall be in buildings built by the inspected Party for the inspecting Party, except that lodging for monitors at the point of entry shall be hotel-type accommodations. Until construction of such buildings is completed the inspected Party shall provide monitors with apartment-type accommodations in existing buildings.

(d) For transportation of inspectors and monitors, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) At the inspection site, the inspected Party shall provide a sufficient number of vehicles to transport the inspected Party, and up to five vehicles to transport the subgroups that may be designated by the inspection team leader.

(ii) For monitors at the point of entry and within the zone where monitors may move with the permission of the inspected Party and within the free movement zone that are provided for in paragraph 8 of Section XVI of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall provide vehicles. The drivers of such vehicles shall be considered to be members of the in-country escort.
21. The inspecting Party shall provide or arrange for the provision of meals, lodging, work space, transportation, and, as necessary, medical and other urgent services for the escort crew of the inspected Party pursuant to paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol while such escort crew is at or in the vicinity of the last airfield from which the inspection airplane will depart prior to entering the airspace of the inspected Party. Costs for all such services shall be borne by the inspecting Party. The inspecting Party shall provide or arrange for transportation of the escort crew to the last airfield from which the inspection airplane will depart prior to entering the airspace of the inspected Party. The cost for such travel shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

22. Coverage of the activities of inspection teams and monitoring teams by representatives of the mass media on the territory of the inspected Party shall be arranged as follows:

(a) at the point of entry the inspected Party shall provide such representatives an opportunity to photograph and televise the arrival and departure of inspection teams and monitoring teams;

(b) the Parties shall agree on a case-by-case basis through diplomatic channels to provide representatives of the mass media an opportunity to interview inspectors and monitors, to include taking photographs and making audio-visual recordings;

(c) the activities of representatives of the mass media shall be arranged so that such activities do not interfere with the conduct of inspections, continuous monitoring activities, or the process of elimination; and

(d) the Parties shall not allow representatives of the mass media to accompany inspectors during inspections or monitors during the conduct of continuous monitoring activities.

VI. GENERAL RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INSPECTIONS AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING ACTIVITIES

1. Inspectors and monitors shall discharge their functions in accordance with this Protocol.

2. Inspectors and monitors shall not disclose information obtained during inspections or continuous monitoring activities except with the express consent of the inspecting Party. They shall remain bound by this obligation after their assignments as inspectors or monitors have ended.

3. The boundaries of an inspection site shall be the boundaries of the facility specified on the site diagram that is received pursuant to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Exchange of Geographic Coordinates and Site Diagrams relating to the Treaty of July 31, 1991, or provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol.

4. At any facility containing non-contiguous parts of an inspection site that are connected with roads depicted on the site diagram, such roads shall not be considered part of the inspection site. Containers, launch canisters, or vehicles located on such roads shall not be subject to inspection until such containers, launch canisters, or vehicles enter the inspection site during the period of inspection. An item that is transported from one noncontiguous part of the facility to another noncontiguous part of the facility shall not be considered to be in transit provided it is transported directly on roads shown on the site diagram.

5. In discharging their functions, inspectors and monitors shall communicate with personnel of the inspected Party only through the in-country escort.

6. Except as provided for in this Protocol, inspectors and monitors shall not interfere with ongoing activities at an inspection site or a facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility and shall not hamper or delay the operation of a facility. Inspectors and monitors shall take no actions affecting the safe operation of a facility.

7. In carrying out their activities, inspectors and monitors shall observe safety regulations.
established at the inspection site or perimeter continuous monitoring area including those for
personal safety, as well as regulations for the protection of equipment and maintenance of the
controlled environment within a facility. The in-country escort shall provide safety briefings in
the inspected Party’s language. These briefings shall be interpreted by the inspected Party into
the inspecting Party’s language. The inspected Party shall provide, as necessary, individual
protective gear.

8. A member of the in-country escort shall ensure necessary lighting for inspectors and
monitors to carry out the procedures provided for in this Protocol.

9. If inspectors or monitors, in discharging their duties, take actions that are not in
accordance with the rules and procedures governing the conduct of inspections or continuous
monitoring activities, the in-country escort may inform the inspection team leader or the
monitoring team leader, or an authorized representative of such a team, who shall take
appropriate measures to prevent a repetition of such actions. If the questions or ambiguities are
not resolved at the site, the in-country escort may include a statement in the inspection report
or continuous monitoring report concerning such actions, and the inspection team leader or
monitoring team leader may include in the report a response to such a statement.

10. If members of the in-country escort, in discharging their duties, take actions that are not
in accordance with the rules and procedures governing the conduct of inspections or continuous
monitoring activities, the inspection team leader or monitoring team leader, or an authorized
representative of such a team, may inform the in-country escort, who shall take appropriate
measures to prevent a repetition of such actions. If the questions or ambiguities are not resolved
at the site, the inspection team leader or monitoring team leader may include a statement in the
inspection report or continuous monitoring report concerning such actions, and the in-country
escort may include in the report a response to such a statement.

11. Except as otherwise provided in this Protocol, the movement and travel of inspectors,
monitors, and aircrew members shall be at the discretion of the in-country escort. In case of need
for the urgent departure or emergency evacuation of inspectors or monitors from the territory of
the inspected Party or urgent travel to the embassy or consulate of the inspecting Party on the
territory of the inspected Party, the inspecting Party shall inform the inspected Party of the need
for each such departure, evacuation, or travel and the nature of the urgency or emergency. The
inspected Party shall arrange without undue delay such departure, evacuation, or travel. The
inspectors, may, on a case-by-case basis, with the permission of the inspected Party, evacuate inspectors or monitors, using its own airplane and at its own expense, from the airport
closest to the inspection site or the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored
facility. In all cases, the inspected Party shall determine the means of transportation and routes
involved in travel. During each such departure, evacuation, or travel, the inspected Party shall
have the right to examine the personal baggage of inspectors or monitors, except papers.

12. At an inspection site, representatives of the inspected facility shall be included among
the in-country escort. For continuous monitoring activities, the Parties shall designate, at each
of their facilities subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facilities, an in-country escort.
The inspected Party shall ensure that a member of the in-country escort at the facility is
continuously available to monitors either in person or by telephone.

13. Throughout the period of stay at the point of entry, at the inspection site, or at the
perimeter continuous monitoring area, the inspected Party shall ensure that the inspectors and
monitors can be in communication with the embassy of the inspecting Party located on the
territory of the inspected Party using telephonic communications provided by the inspected
Party. Monitors shall also have the right, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 16, 17, and 18 of
Section XVI of this Protocol, to use a satellite system for communications between the
monitoring team and the territory of the inspecting Party. The inspected Party shall provide
means of communication between inspection team subgroups. Such means of communication
shall be under the control of the inspected Party.

14. For inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 10 of Article XI of the
Treaty, the inspected Party shall transport the inspection team from the point of entry to the inspection site no later than nine hours after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section III of this Protocol, except that for inspections conducted pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article XI of the Treaty at ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, the inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the inspection site no later than 24 hours after that time. If an inspection is conducted after completion of a previous inspection as provided for in paragraph 36 of this Section, the inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the inspection site within the following time periods:

(a) no later than nine hours after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 8 of Section III of this Protocol, if such a notification is provided at the point of entry; or

(b) no later than 18 hours after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 8 of Section III of this Protocol, if such a notification is provided at the inspection site.

15. The inspection team shall have the right, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 8 and 9 of Section V of this Protocol, to bring onto the inspection site documents intended for inspections, as well as equipment, the maximum number of which for any specific item shall not exceed the number specified in Annex 8 to this Protocol for the corresponding item in the list of equipment for any given type of inspection. During its stay at the inspection site the inspection team shall have the right to store the equipment in the work space for inspectors. Such equipment shall be stored under the control of the inspection team. Throughout the in-country period the inspectors shall permit the in-country escort to observe such equipment.

16. Monitors shall have the right, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 8, 9, and 10 of Section V of this Protocol and of Annex 7 to this Protocol, to bring, and shall have the right, subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 of Section V of this Protocol and of Annex 7 to this Protocol, to deliver to each facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility documents intended for continuous monitoring activities, as well as equipment provided for in Annexes 8 and 9 to this Protocol and supplies. Throughout the in-country period the monitors shall permit the in-country escort to observe such equipment and supplies, except when those supplies are located in the living quarters for the monitors, and except when such equipment and supplies are located in their office premises that enjoy inviolability or protection in accordance with subparagraph 7(b) of Section II of this Protocol.

17. The inspecting Party shall provide to the inspected Party through diplomatic channels a list of items of equipment, provided for in Annex 8 or 9 to this Protocol, indicating the manufacturer’s name and the model, if not previously provided. Technical specifications of such items of equipment shall be agreed by the Parties without undue delay and prior to the first time such items of equipment are brought or delivered to the territory of the inspected Party. The inspecting Party shall have the right to replace, upon agreement with the inspected Party, equipment provided for in Annex 8 or 9 to this Protocol with other equipment, subject to the following provisions:

(a) If the purpose and characteristics of the replacement equipment are similar to the purpose and characteristics of the equipment provided for in Annex 8 or 9 to this Protocol, such equipment shall, at the choice of the inspected Party, be agreed upon either before such equipment is delivered to the territory of the inspected Party or upon completion of the examination of the equipment conducted in accordance with paragraph 8 of Section V of this Protocol or in accordance with paragraph 4 or 8 of Annex 7 to this Protocol when applicable. For that purpose, the inspecting Party shall provide to the inspected Party through diplomatic channels a list and description of such equipment, indicating the manufacturer’s name and the model, if available, and the type of inspection or the place in the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system where the equipment will be used or installed. This list and this description shall be provided in the time agreed for the provision of the inventory in accordance with paragraph 1 of Annex 7 to this Protocol.
(b) If the Parties have not reached agreement regarding the replacement equipment purpose or characteristics of the replacement equipment differ from the purpose and characteristics of the equipment provided for in Annex 9 to this Protocol, the question of the use of such equipment shall be agreed upon within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission.

18. During an inspection or continuous monitoring activity, inspectors or monitors shall have the right to use any of the equipment specified in Annex 8 or 9 to this Protocol for a specific type of inspection or for continuous monitoring activities, except for cameras, which shall be used only by the inspected Party, at the request of the inspecting Party. At the request of the inspectors or monitors, a member of the in-country escort shall take photographs in order to obtain two photographs of each object or building located within the inspection site or perimeter continuous monitoring area, designated by the inspectors or monitors, relating to which questions or ambiguities have arisen. One camera on a tripod shall be allowed for taking two photographs in sequence. Each Party shall retain one photograph of each item. The photographic equipment furnished by the inspecting Party shall be capable of producing instant development photographs.

19. Measurements recorded during inspections or continuous monitoring activities shall be certified by the signatures of an or a monitor and a member of the in-country escort immediately after they are taken. Such certified data shall be included in the inspection report or continuous monitoring report. The result of each measurement of the weight or dimensions that deviates by no more than three percent from the relevant technical data provided pursuant to Article VIII of the Treaty shall be considered acceptable.

20. For the purposes of this Protocol, an item of inspection is understood to mean:

(a) for baseline data inspections, data update inspections, new facility inspections, close-out inspections, and formerly declared facility inspections at facilities other than air bases for heavy bombers, air bases for former heavy bombers, training facilities for heavy bombers, and storage facilities for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers: an ICBM or SLBM, a first stage of an ICBM or SLBM maintained, stored, and transported in stages, a first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, a solid rocket motor for a first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, a mobile launcher of ICBMs, or support equipment of the inspected Party;

(b) for baseline data inspections, data update inspections, new facility inspections, and close-out inspections at air bases for heavy bombers, air bases for former heavy bombers, training facilities for heavy bombers, and storage facilities for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers: a heavy bomber or a former heavy bomber of the inspected Party;

(c) for baseline data inspections, data update inspections, and new facility inspections at weapons storage areas that are subject to inspection at air bases for heavy bombers, air bases for former heavy bombers, and training facilities for heavy bombers: the smallest long-range nuclear ALCM of the inspected Party;

(d) for suspect-site inspections: an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, a first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, or a solid rocket motor for a first stage of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the inspected Party; and

(e) for post-dispersal inspections of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles: a mobile launcher of ICBMs and its associated missile of the inspected Party attributed to the inspection site or, for such an inspection at a maintenance facility, a mobile launcher of ICBMs of the inspected Party attributed to the inspection site.

21. For the purposes of this Protocol, an item of continuous monitoring is understood to mean an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs or a first stage of such an ICBM, if such an ICBM is maintained, stored, and transported in stages.

22. For the purposes of this Protocol, for each structure, container, launch canister, covered or environmentally protected object, vehicle, or object, the expression "large enough to contain"
or "large enough to be" an item of inspection or item of continuous monitoring is understood to mean that each of the measured linear dimensions, that is, length, width, height, and diameter, of such structure, container, launch canister, covered or environmentally protected object, vehicle, or other object is determined to be 97 percent or more of the corresponding linear dimensions specified for that item.

23. For each Party, the size criteria used in inspections shall be determined on the basis of the diameters and lengths of all the reference cylinders for the items of inspection of that Party, except that, for items of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics existing as of Treaty signature, such size criteria shall be determined on the basis of the diameter and length of the reference cylinder for the SS-25 ICBM. The specific size criteria for inspections are provided in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex 12 to this Protocol. The lengths and diameters of the reference cylinders shall be: [Agreed State 38]

(a) for baseline data inspections, baseline data inspections, close-out inspections, and formerly declared facility inspections at facilities other than air bases for heavy bombers, air bases for former heavy bombers, training facilities for heavy bombers, and storage facilities for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers:

(i) for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs: the diameter of the first stage of an ICBM of each type of ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs and the agreed percentage of the length of that stage;

(ii) for ICBMs and SLBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported in stages: the diameter of the first stage of an ICBM or SLBM of each type and 90 percent of the length of that stage, except for such ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs; and

(iii) for ICBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported as assembled missiles in launch canisters or without launch canisters, and for SLBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported as assembled missiles: the diameter and length of an ICBM or SLBM of each type in the shipment configuration that is the shortest configuration specified that holds an assembled ICBM or SLBM of that type without the front section, except for such ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs. (Corrigenda, 19 December 91, Section II)

(b) for suspect-site inspections: the diameter of the first stage of an ICBM of each type of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs and the agreed percentage of the length of that stage.

24. For each Party, the size criteria used in continuous monitoring shall be determined on the basis of the diameters and lengths of all the reference cylinders for the items of continuous monitoring of that Party, except that, for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics existing as of Treaty signature, such size criteria shall be determined on the basis of the diameter and length of the reference cylinder for the SS-25 ICBM. These criteria shall be used at the portals of all monitored facilities of the inspected Party. The specific size criteria for continuous monitoring are provided in paragraph 3 of Annex 12 to this Protocol. The lengths and diameters of the reference cylinders shall be determined as follows:

(a) for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported as assembled missiles in launch canisters: 90 percent of the diameter and 90 percent of the length of the launch canister for an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs in the shipment configuration that is the shortest configuration specified that holds an assembled ICBM of that type without the front section;

(b) for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported in stages: the diameter and length of the first stage of an ICBM of that type; and

(c) for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs that are maintained, stored, and transported as assembled missiles without launch canisters: as agreed within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission.

25. The size criteria for inspection of containers or vehicles at a monitored facility producing
ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs of a type of ICBM to which more than one warhead is attributed, conducted pursuant to paragraph 15 of Annex 5 to this Protocol, shall be determined using a reference cylinder whose diameter is 97 percent of the diameter of the first stage and whose length is 97 percent of the distance from the lower edge of the nozzle to the upper point of the forward end dome of the motor case of the first stage of an ICBM of that type.

26. If the inspection team or monitoring team is unable to carry out a procedure chosen by the inspected Party in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol to confirm that a covered or environmentally protected object, container, launch canister, vehicle, structure, or other object is or is not an item of inspection or an item of continuous monitoring either because such a team has not brought to the inspection site or perimeter continuous monitoring area agreed equipment to carry out that procedure or if, through no fault of the inspected Party, equipment brought by the inspecting Party for that procedure cannot function, the inspected Party shall have the right to decline to choose another procedure for such demonstration.

27. During an inspection or during continuous monitoring activities, inspectors or monitors shall have the right to request clarification. Such requests shall be made promptly through the in-country escort. The in-country escort shall provide clarifications that may be useful in resolving questions and ambiguities. In the event questions and ambiguities relating to an object or building located within the inspection site or perimeter perimeter continuous monitoring area are not resolved, the inspected Party shall photograph such object or building at the request of the inspecting Party. If questions or ambiguities remain at the end of the inspection, or for continuous monitoring activities, at the end of the period covered by the report provided for in paragraph 2 of Section XVIII of this Protocol, relevant clarifications shall be included in the inspection report or continuous monitoring report, and each photograph retained by the Party shall be considered to be an integral part of the report.

28. An inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty shall include no more than 10 inspectors. An inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 11, 12, or 13 of Article XI of the Treaty during the 165-day period after entry into force of the Treaty, shall include no more than 15 inspectors. After expiration of that period, such an inspection team shall include no more than 10 inspectors. An inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 8 of Article XI of the Treaty shall include no more than 20 inspectors. A monitoring team shall include no more than 30 monitors, except that the inspecting Party shall have the right to exceed that number of monitors at each facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility by:

(a) no more than 15 monitors for the engineering site survey and establishment of a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system for no more than an aggregate of 90 days, unless the Parties agree otherwise;

(b) no more than five monitors for the maintenance of the facility subject to continuous monitoring for a period of no more than seven days for each visit by monitors for such purpose and for no more than an aggregate of 84 days each year for each monitored facility, after the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system is established, unless the Parties agree otherwise; and

(c) no more than 10 monitors for a period of no more than five days during the replacement of monitors in accordance with paragraph 39 of this Section.

At least two inspectors or monitors on each inspection team or monitoring team must speak the language of the inspected Party. An inspection team or monitoring team shall operate under the direction of the team leader and deputy team leader. There shall be no more than one inspection team or monitoring team at each inspection site or at each perimeter perimeter continuous monitoring area, respectively, at any one time. Upon arrival at the inspection site, the inspection team leader shall have the right to indicate subgroups consisting of no fewer than two inspectors each.

29. Pre-inspection procedures, including safety briefings and the provision of information relating to the conduct of the inspection and the inspection site, shall begin upon arrival of the
inspection team or monitors at the inspection site or perimeter perimeter continuous monitoring area and shall be completed within one hour. The inspection team shall begin the inspection immediately upon completion of the pre-inspection procedures.

30. Prior to the completion of the pre-inspection procedures, the inspection team leader may designate not less than one subgroup from among the members of the inspection team to inspect vehicles leaving the inspection site in such a way that, in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Section, the operation of the facility is not hampered or delayed. If a subgroup of the inspection team is not designated, vehicles shall be free to depart the facility.

31. For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, or 13 of Article XI of the Treaty, the period of inspection shall not exceed 24 hours. By agreement with the in-country escort, the period of inspection may be extended by no more than eight hours, except that in case of an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 4, 11, 12, or 13 of Article XI of the Treaty, the period of inspection shall be extended for the time necessary to complete the inspection. Such an extension, with respect to baseline data inspections and new facility inspections of ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be determined, as agreed by the Parties in each specific case, taking into account the time required to complete the inspection of all restricted areas and the maintenance facility of the designated base after the return of all road-mobile launchers of ICBMs to the restricted areas. For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Treaty, the period of inspection shall terminate upon completion of the inspection procedures, and as provided for in paragraph 16 of Annex 3 to this Protocol upon the arrival of the inspection team at the location designated by the inspected Party for conducting post-inspection procedures.

32. Post-inspection procedures, which include completing the inspection report in accordance with the provisions of Section XVIII of this Protocol, shall begin, when the period of inspection expires, at the location designated by the inspected Party and shall be completed no later than four hours after the arrival of the inspection team at that location, or no later than three hours after the arrival of all subgroups of the inspection team at that location, whichever is later.

33. For the purposes of this Protocol, a sequential inspection is understood to mean an inspection conducted by an inspection team after the completion of an inspection and prior to the departure of the team from the territory of the inspected Party. Sequential inspections shall be conducted only at facilities associated with the same point of entry by an inspection team that has not left the territory of the inspected Party.

34. For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 of Article XI of the Treaty, prior to an inspection of a structure within the inspection site, inspectors may be present at the exits of the structure whose entrances and exits are large enough to permit passage of an item of inspection. During an inspection of such a structure, no object, container, or vehicle shall leave the structure until inspected or until an declares that he or she has no intention to inspect it.

35. For an inspection conducted pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, or 7 of Article XI of the Treaty, inspectors shall have the right during the period of inspection to patrol the perimeter of the inspection site and to be present at the exits of the site. No vehicle shall leave the inspection site during the period of inspection until inspected or until an declares that he or she does not intend to inspect it.

36. If the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty, the inspection team leader, prior to completion of the pre-inspection procedures, shall provide a notification in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section III of this Protocol, and then, prior to completion of post-inspection procedures or no later than one hour after the return of the inspection team to the point of entry, shall provide a notification in accordance with paragraph 8 of Section III of this Protocol. No facility may be designated for inspection more than one time by each inspection team.

37. If the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection pursuant to paragraph
8, 9, 11, 12, or 13 of Article XI of the Treaty, the inspection team leader, prior to completion of the post-inspection procedures but no less than 24 hours before the planned commencement of the sequential inspection, shall provide a notification in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section III of this Protocol. Arrangements for rest and the timing of the departure of the inspection team and of its arrival at the next inspection site shall be as agreed by the Parties.

38. If the inspection team does not intend to conduct another inspection, upon completion of the post-inspection procedures the inspection team shall return to the point of entry and then shall leave, within 24 hours, the territory of the inspected Party.

39. The inspecting Party shall have the right to replace monitors, subject to the provisions of paragraph 28 of this Section:

(a) directly at a facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility or at the airport associated with such facility no more than 34 times each year, provided that the replacement of monitors directly at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility may be conducted no more than once in each three-week period; and

(b) directly at a facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility or at the airport associated with such facility when an inspection airplane used in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of this Protocol arrives at such an airport.

One replacement of monitors counted against the limits provided for in this paragraph is understood to mean one arrival of monitors on the territory of the inspected Party in accordance with the notification provided for in paragraph 14 of Section III of this Protocol. The number of departures of such monitors from the territory of the inspected Party shall not exceed 34 in each year.

40. Monitors for the purpose of maintaining the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system at a facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility shall arrive on the territory of the inspected Party subject to the limits provided for in paragraph 39 of this Section and subject to the provisions of paragraph 28 of this Section. Such monitors may arrive together with or separately from replacement monitors.

VII. BASELINE DATA INSPECTIONS, DATA UPDATE INSPECTIONS, AND NEW FACILITY INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPHS 2, 3, AND 4 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right to conduct baseline data inspections beginning 85 days after entry into force of the Treaty and ending 205 days after entry into force of the Treaty. (JCIC Agreement No. 28, Article 1. Para 1)

2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3 of this Section, each Party shall have the right to conduct data update inspections 205 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter. Each Party shall have the right to conduct a total of 15 such inspections each year, with no more than two such inspections each at any one facility. (JCIC Agreement No 28, Section 1, para 2)

3. In infrequent special cases, and for purposes not inconsistent with the Treaty, the inspected Party may temporarily exempt appropriate air bases from data update inspections. Notification of such exemptions shall be provided through diplomatic channels along with an explanation of the reason for the exemption.

4. Each Party shall have the right to conduct new facility inspections 45 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter. Such inspections shall be conducted at facilities that were not specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section I of the Notification Protocol and that were specified in notifications provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol. Each such inspection shall be conducted at such a facility no later than 60 days after such notification has been provided. Such a facility shall not be subject to any other inspection before a new facility inspection has been conducted or, if no such inspection has been conducted, before the 60- day period for conducting such an
inspection has expired.

5. Each Party shall have the right to conduct baseline data inspections, data update inspections, and new facility inspections at any of the following facilities: ICBM bases (MOU Annex A); submarine bases (MOU Annex B); ICBM loading facilities; SLBM loading facilities; repair facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs; storage facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs, heavy bombers, or former heavy bombers; training facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or heavy bombers; conversion or elimination facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs; test ranges; air bases for heavy bombers, except for air bases for heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs, at which are based only heavy bombers of a type from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested; and air bases for former heavy bombers. In addition, only for the inspection of weapons storage areas, each Party shall have the right to conduct baseline data inspections, data update inspections, and new facility inspections at air bases at which are based only heavy bombers of a type from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested.

6. No later than one hour after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 or 8 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall implement the following pre-inspection restrictions at the inspection site, which shall remain in effect until the inspection team completes its pre-inspection procedures, except as provided for in subparagraph 12(d) of this Section:

(a) For facilities other than facilities specified in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, ICBMs or SLBMs, first stages of ICBMs or SLBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs, and support equipment of the inspected Party; containers, launch canisters, and closed vehicles large enough to contain an item of inspection of the inspected Party; and covered or environmentally protected objects large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection of the inspected Party, as determined by paragraph 22 of Section VI of this Protocol, shall not be removed from the inspection site.

(b) For air bases for heavy bombers, air bases for former heavy bombers, storage facilities for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, and training facilities for heavy bombers, and former heavy bombers, of types of airplanes based at the inspected facility, shall not leave the inspection site. However, test heavy bombers, information about which has been provided in accordance with subparagraph 17(b) of Section V of this Protocol, and heavy bombers of a type from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested, may leave the inspection site. For air bases for heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs, air bases for heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments, air bases for former heavy bombers, and training facilities for heavy bombers, closed vehicles and containers large enough to contain the smallest long-range nuclear ALCM of the inspected Party, covered or environmentally protected objects large enough to contain or to be a long-range nuclear ALCM of the inspected Party, and ALCMs large enough to be long-range nuclear ALCMs of the inspected Party shall not be removed from the weapons storage area. (JCIC Agreement Number 2, Article 1, Paragraph 2)

(c) For facilities that contain noncontiguous parts of an inspection site, once pre-inspection restrictions are in effect at the facility, a container, launch canister, or vehicle that has departed one noncontiguous part of a facility and is en route to another noncontiguous part of the same facility shall not be subject to pre-inspection restrictions until the container, launch canister, or vehicle enters an inspection site.

7. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than a total of ten baseline data inspections, and new facility inspections at any one time, and no more than one such inspection at each facility. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than one data update inspection at any one time.

8. Upon arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the numbers, and, as applicable, type, category, variant, and version of ICBMs, SLBMs, first stages of ICBMs or SLBMs, ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, ballistic missile submarines, fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs, empty
launch canisters, support equipment, heavy bombers, and former heavy bombers at that inspection site. At the same time, the member of the in-country escort shall provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the site diagram of the inspection site, annotated to indicate the location at the inspection site of such items and the structures or vehicles in which they are located. The following shall also apply:

(a) In the case of air bases at which, pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Section, only the weapons storage area is subject to inspection, such information shall not be provided.

(b) For an inspection conducted at an ICBM base for silo launchers of ICBMs, if a member of the in-country escort informs the inspection team leader that there are more ICBMs at the maintenance facility of the inspected ICBM bases than provided for in subparagraph 1(c) of Article IV of the Treaty, a member of the in-country escort shall designate the silo launchers of ICBMs that do not contain ICBMs but that are considered to contain ICBMs in accordance with subparagraph 2(b) or 6(d) of Article III of the Treaty.

(c) For an inspection conducted at an air base for heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs, and for an inspection conducted at an air base for heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs, except for air bases at which only the weapons storage area is subject to inspection pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Section, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the numbers, by category, type, and, if applicable, variant, of any heavy bombers that are on alert and the area where those heavy bombers are located. During pre-inspection procedures at air bases for heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the maximum number of long-range nuclear ALCM for which each type and variant of a heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs is actually equipped, indicating the numbers, by type and, if applicable, variant, of heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs based and located at the air base that are specified, for the United States of America, to be in excess of 150 heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCM, as provided for in subparagraph 4(e) of Article III of the Treaty, or, for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to be in excess of 180 heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs, as provided for in subparagraph 4(f) of Article III of the Treaty.

(d) If any of the items specified for an inspection site are absent from the inspection site at the time of the arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the type and, if applicable, variant, and the reason for the absence of each item. For a facility for heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, a member of the in-country escort shall also provide, in addition to the information provided at the point of entry pursuant to subparagraph 17(b) of Section V of this Protocol, the category of each such heavy bomber and, for heavy bombers and former heavy bombers that are located outside national territory of the inspected Party, the general location of each such airplane.

(e) At a facility that contains noncontiguous parts of an inspection site connected by roads depicted on a site diagram, if any of those items declared absent are located on the roads connecting one noncontiguous part of the facility to another noncontiguous part of the facility, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the type and, if applicable, variant of a type, and reason for the absence of each item, its approximate location, and, its estimated time of arrival at an inspection site. Such items shall return to the inspection site not later than 18 hours after the commencement of the inspection.

9. For baseline data inspections, data update inspections, and new facility inspections, the inspectors shall have the right, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Annex 6 to this Protocol, to read the data from the unique identifiers on all ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs except for such ICBMs deployed in silo launchers of ICBMs and except for such ICBMs deployed on post-dispersal inspections that have not returned to their restricted areas due to circumstances brought about by force majeure and for which a member of the in-country escort has specified geographic coordinates in accordance with subparagraph 12(b) of this Section. (JCIC Agreement Number 2, Article 1, Para 3)
10. For baseline data inspections, data update inspections, and new facility inspections, the inspection team shall have the right to confirm that ICBMs or SLBMs declared to be training models of missiles, or launch canisters declared to contain training models of missiles, are training models of missiles or contain such training models of missiles, unless such items are located in silo training launchers or in silo test launchers. (JCIC Agreement No. 2, Article 1, para. 4)

11. For ICBM bases for silo launchers of ICBMs, the inspectors shall have the right to inspect the maintenance facility (MOU Annex A) subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol. If the number of ICBMs located at the maintenance facility of the inspected ICBM base exceeds the number provided for in subparagraph 1(c) of Article IV of the Treaty, the inspectors shall have the right to inspect the silo launchers of ICBMs that the inspected Party declares not to contain ICBMs but that are considered to contain ICBMs in accordance with subparagraph 2(b) or 6(d) of Article III of the Treaty. Inspection of such a silo launchers of ICBMs shall be conducted in accordance with procedures provided for in Annex 2 to this Protocol for the purpose of confirming that it does not contain an ICBM. If the inspection team intends to inspect such ICBM bases for silo launchers of ICBMs, the inspection team leader, upon completion of pre-inspection procedures, shall designate the silo launchers of ICBMs to be inspected and shall indicate a subgroup or subgroups, each consisting of no more than four inspectors, to conduct such inspections. No later than eight hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures, the inspected Party shall transport a subgroup of the inspection team to the silo launchers of ICBMs designated to be inspected.

12. For ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(a) The inspected Party shall return all road-mobile launchers of ICBMs located outside restricted areas to the restricted areas of the ICBM base to be inspected except road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that are located at a maintenance facility, road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that are engaged in a relocation, and road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that cannot return to their restricted areas due to circumstances brought about by force majeure. The return of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be completed within the following period of time:

(i) for baseline data inspections and new facility inspections, no later than 18 hours after the commencement of the period of inspection; or

(ii) for data update inspections, no later than 24 hours after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 or 8 of Section III of this Protocol.

(b) For each restricted areas, a member of the in-country escort shall, in addition to the information provided in accordance with paragraph 8 of this Section, inform the inspection team leader of the number of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that have not returned to the restricted areas. Such information shall be provided within the following periods of time:

(i) for baseline data inspections and new facility inspections, when the period of time for the return of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs in accordance with subparagraph (a) (i) of this paragraph has elapsed; or

(ii) for data update inspections, during pre-inspection procedures, when the period of time for the return of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs in accordance with subparagraph (a) (ii) of this paragraph has elapsed.

For baseline data inspections and new facility inspections, the inspected Party may, at its own choosing, either designate the geographic coordinates of the road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that have not returned to their restricted areas due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, or transport the inspectors to such road-mobile launchers of ICBMs.

(c) Prior to the completion of the pre-inspection procedures, the inspection team leader shall designate which restricted area or restricted areas are to be inspected. For baseline data inspections and new facility inspections, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect all
restricted areas and the maintenance facility that are part of the ICBM base to be inspected. For these purposes, the inspection team may be divided into at least two subgroups, each of which may independently inspect the designated locations. For data update inspections, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect one restricted areas and the maintenance facility that are part of the ICBM bases to be inspected. If an inspection of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that have not returned to their restricted areas due to circumstances brought about by force majeure is permitted pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, the inspection team leader shall also indicate whether the inspection team intends to inspect those road-mobile launchers of ICBMs whose geographic coordinates were not designated in accordance with subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, and shall indicate the subgroup assigned for this purpose.

(d) Pre-inspection restrictions with respect to each of the restricted areas designated for inspection in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this paragraph shall remain in effect until the arrival there of the inspectors. For data update inspections, pre-inspection restrictions with respect to restricted areas not designated for inspection in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this paragraph shall remain in effect until six hours after the completion of the pre-inspection procedures.

(e) The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the restricted areas designated for inspection without undue delay and within the following period of time:

(i) to a restricted area located at a straight-line distance of less than 100 kilometers from the maintenance facility: no later than five hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures; or

(ii) to a restricted area located at a straight-line distance of 100 kilometers or more from the maintenance facility: no later than eight hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures.

During the period of inspection, road-mobile launchers of ICBMs located within these restricted areas at the time the inspection begins may depart such areas only with the consent of the inspectors.

(f) The maintenance facility and restricted areas shall be inspected subject to the procedures provided for in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Protocol.

13. For ICBM bases for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(a) Inspectors shall have the right to inspect the maintenance facility and the rail garrison, including all rail lines, rail entrances/exits, parking sites, and associated structures except for those structures where reentry vehicles are stored, that are part of the ICBM base to be inspected, subject to the procedures provided for in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Protocol.

(b) For baseline data inspections and new facility inspections, the inspected Party shall concentrate at the inspected ICBM base all rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs attributed to that ICBM base no later than 18 hours after the commencement of the period of inspection.

(c) During the period of inspection, rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs located within the inspected ICBM base at the time the inspection begins may leave it only with the consent of the inspectors.

(d) The inspected Party shall provide the inspectors with the necessary transportation to permit them to inspect all rail lines within the inspected ICBM base during the daylight hours of the period of inspection.

14. For air bases for heavy bombers, air bases for former heavy bombers, training facilities for heavy bombers, and storage facilities for heavy bombers and former heavy bombers:

(a) The inspecting Party shall have the right to inspect all heavy bombers and former heavy bombers, of a type specified as based at that air base, that were located at the inspected facility at the time pre-inspection restrictions went into effect or that have returned to the facility in accordance with subparagraph (b) of this paragraph. Alert heavy bombers, however, shall be
subject to inspection only in accordance with subparagraph (d) of this paragraph. Heavy bombers of a type from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested and test heavy bombers shall not be subject to inspection. Such inspections shall be conducted to confirm the data on the numbers, by type and, if applicable, category and variant, of heavy bombers and former heavy bombers; and to confirm that:

(i) heavy bombers equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs are not equipped for more long-range nuclear ALCM than the number provided for in paragraph 20 or 21 of Article V of the Treaty, as applicable;

(ii) heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs are not equipped for long-range nuclear ALCM; and

(iii) heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments, training heavy bombers, and former heavy bombers satisfy the requirements for conversion in accordance with Section VI of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol.

(b) For baseline data and new facility inspections at such facilities, the inspected Party, no later than 20 hours after commencement of the period of inspection, shall concentrate at the inspected facility all heavy bombers and former heavy bombers specified for it except for such heavy bombers and former heavy bombers that, due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, mechanical incapability, or temporary stationing outside the national territory of the inspected Party for purposes not inconsistent with the Treaty, cannot return to the inspected facility.

(c) Inspections of heavy bombers and former heavy bombers shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 4 to this Protocol.

(d) Inspectors shall have the right to inspect one alert heavy bomber of each type, category, and, if applicable, variant each year during baseline data inspections and data update inspections. Only heavy bombers loaded with nuclear armaments shall be considered to be alert heavy bombers.

(e) For inspections at such facilities, except for inspections at air bases for heavy bombers only of a type from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested, the item of inspection shall be a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber. For structures within the boundaries of the inspection site large enough to contain an item of inspection, inspectors shall have the right to ascertain whether or not that structure contains a heavy bomber or former heavy bomber.

(f) For air bases for heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs, air bases for heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments, air bases for former heavy bombers, and training facilities for heavy bombers, the inspecting Party shall have the right to inspect all weapons storage areas, and to inspect all covered or environmentally protected objects, containers, vehicles, and structures that are located within the boundaries of weapons storage areas and that are large enough to contain the smallest long-range nuclear ALCM of a type for which notifications of data according to categories of data contained in Annex H to the Memorandum of Understanding have been provided, to confirm the absence of long-range nuclear ALCMs. Such inspections shall be carried out subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 4 to this Protocol.

15. For test ranges, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect the entire inspection site subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol, with the following exceptions:

(a) In carrying out the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol the inspected Party shall not be required to remove ICBMs or SLBMs contained in or located on soft-site launchers from such launchers, and such ICBMs and SLBMs shall not be subject to measurement; and
(b) For silo launchers of ICBMs located at the test range being inspected, regardless of where they are shown on the site diagram of the test range, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect, at its choice, no more than one silo launchers of ICBMs that the inspected Party declares not to contain an ICBM or a training model of a missile. Inspection of such a silo launcher of ICBMs shall be conducted subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 2 to this Protocol for the purpose of confirming that it does not contain an ICBM.

16. For facilities other than those facilities specified in paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of this Section, inspectors shall have the right to inspect the entire inspection site, subject to the procedures provided for in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Protocol.

17. For test ranges, conversion or elimination facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs, and ICBM bases, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect all launch canisters declared to be empty at each test range, conversion or elimination facility for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs, and ICBM base.

18. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Protocol, silo training launchers shall not be subject to inspection. (JCIC Agreement No. 2, Article 1, para. 6)

VIII. SUSPECT-SITE INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 5 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right 165 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, to conduct suspect-site inspections. Following each suspect-site inspection conducted by the inspecting Party, the number of data update inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Section VII of this Protocol, shall be reduced by one for that year.

2. Each Party shall have the right to conduct suspect-site inspections at each facility specified as subject to suspect-site inspections in paragraph 12 of Annex I to the Memorandum of Understanding [RF MOU Annex I] [US MOU Annex I] [Belarus MOU Annex I] [Kaz MOU Annex I] [Ukraine MOU Annex I] or in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, if it is provided for in paragraph 3 of this Section.

3. A Party shall specify a facility as subject to suspect-site inspection and provide a notification thereof in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol for:

   (a) each facility that after entry into force of the Treaty begins to produce ICBMs or SLBMs as large or larger than an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the inspected Party and is not subject to continuous monitoring, unless otherwise agreed; and

   (b) each facility at which continuous monitoring has ceased.

4. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than one suspect-site inspection at any one time. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than two such inspections each year at the same facility.

5. The Parties may agree within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission to remove a facility from the list of facilities subject to suspect-site inspection.

6. No later than one hour after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 or 8 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall implement pre-inspection restrictions at the inspection site, which shall remain in effect until the inspection team completes the pre-inspection procedures. During the period of time that pre-inspection restrictions are in effect, vehicles, containers, and launch canisters large enough to contain an item of inspection of the inspected Party and covered objects large enough to contain or to be such items shall not be removed from the inspection site.

7. Inspectors shall have the right to inspect the entire inspection site, subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol, unless the Parties agree otherwise.
IX. REENTRY VEHICLE INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 6 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right, 205 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, to conduct reentry vehicle inspections. Each Party shall have the right to conduct a total of ten reentry vehicle inspections each year, with no more than two such inspections each year at any one facility. (JCIC Agreement No. 28, Article I, Para. 3)

2. Each Party shall have the right to conduct reentry vehicle inspections at ICBM bases and at submarine bases.

3. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than one reentry vehicle inspection at any one time. Neither Party shall have the right to conduct such an inspection simultaneously with any other type of inspection at the same facility. No more than one ICBM or SLBM may be inspected during each reentry vehicle inspection, except as provided for in paragraph 18 of this Section.

4. No later than one hour after the time for the designation of the inspection site specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 or 8 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall implement the following pre-inspection restrictions at the ICBM base or submarine base, including the waters identified on the coastlines and waters diagram pursuant to paragraph 17 of Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding (JCIC Agreement No. 13, Article 1, Para. 1):

   (a) The inspected Party shall not open silo doors of silo launchers of ICBMs or hatches of launchers of SLBMs that were closed at the time the restrictions were implemented.

   (b) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the removal of ICBMs or SLBMs from silo launchers of ICBMs or launchers of SLBMs that were open at the time the restrictions were implemented.

   (c) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the removal of ICBMs from mobile launchers of ICBMs.

   (d) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the removal or installation of front sections of ICBMs or SLBMs in silo launchers of ICBMs or in launchers of SLBMs that were open at the time the restrictions were implemented.

   (e) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the removal or installation of front sections of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs.

   (f) The inspected Party shall not remove mobile launchers of ICBMs from restricted areas or from rail garrisons.

   (g) The inspected Party shall not move rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs into the maintenance facility.

   (h) The inspected Party shall not move any ballistic missile submarine from within the waters identified on the coastlines and waters diagram provided pursuant to paragraph 17 of Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding, and shall not commence dry docking of ballistic missile submarines within such waters. (JCIC Agreement No. 13, Article 1, Para. 2)

5. In addition to the provisions provided for in paragraph 4 of this Section, upon arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, the inspected Party shall not move mobile launchers of ICBMs that are located in restricted areas or the rail garrison, or ballistic missile submarines to which pre-inspection restrictions apply.

6. Pre-inspection restrictions provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Section shall not apply to work conducted to deal with an emergency involving a launcher, missile, or submarine.

7. Pre-inspection restrictions provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Section shall
remain in effect until the procedures provided for in paragraph 10, 11, 12, or 13 of this Section have been completed, and for a launcher of ICBMs, fixed structure, restricted areas, or ballistic missile submarine designated by the inspection team leader until inspectors have arrived at that location.

8. Upon arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, a member of the in-country escort shall:

(a) For ICBM bases for silo launchers of ICBMs, inform the inspection team leader of the number of silo launchers of ICBMs for each type of ICBM based there, and provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the simplified site diagram of the ICBM base annotated to show the designator and location of each of those launchers at that base. If more than one type of ICBM is specified for that base, the site diagram shall show the silo launchers of ICBMs by type of ICBM.

(b) For inspecting Party, provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the simplified site diagram of the ICBM base annotated to show the type of ICBM for each restricted area.

(c) For ICBM bases for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the simplified site diagram of the ICBM base, if there is such a diagram, and a copy of the site diagram of the rail garrison annotated to show the location of each of the rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs located outside fixed structures at the rail garrison. If more than one type of ICBM is specified for that ICBM base, the site diagram shall show the rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs by type of ICBM. Rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs located at the maintenance facility shall not be shown on the site diagram.

(d) For submarine bases, inform the inspection team leader of the location and type of each ballistic missile submarine to which pre-inspection restrictions apply, and of the type of SLBM for each such submarine, and provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the coastlines and waters diagram provided pursuant to paragraph 17 of Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding, annotated to show the location of each ballistic missile submarine within the waters identified pursuant to that paragraph, and the number of launchers on each such submarine. (JCIC Agreement No. 13, Article 1, Para. 3)

9. Upon the completion of pre-inspection procedures the inspection team leader shall designate in writing to a member of the in-country escort, in accordance with paragraph 10, 11, 12, or 13 of this Section, the launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs or fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs containing the ICBM or SLBM to be inspected. The inspection team leader shall also have the right to designate for inspection, in the cases provided for in subparagraph 10(d), 11(g), 12(e), or 13(f) of this Section, one of the launchers of ICBMs or SLBMs, one of the fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs, or one of the restricted areas declared not to contain a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM, and shall designate a subgroup consisting of no more than four inspectors to conduct such an inspection. The inspection of such a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 2 to this Protocol. The inspection of such a fixed structure shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol. After a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs or a fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs has been designated in accordance with paragraph 10, 11, 12, or 13 of this Section, a member of the in-country escort shall brief the inspectors on the route they will travel to reach the launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs or the fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs.

10. For ICBM bases for silo launchers of ICBMs:

(a) If no silo launcher of ICBMs at the inspected ICBM base contains a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader.

(b) Unless a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that no silo launcher of ICBMs at the inspected ICBM base contains a deployed ICBM, the inspection team leader shall designate, using its designator or geographic coordinates, the silo launcher of ICBMs containing the ICBM to be inspected.
(c) If the designated silo launcher of ICBMs does not contain a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader, who shall designate, in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, another silo launcher of ICBMs containing the ICBM to be inspected.

(d) The inspection team leader shall have the right to designate for inspection one of the silo launcher of ICBMs identified by a member of the in-country escort, in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, as not containing deployed ICBM. The purpose of such an inspection shall be to confirm that such a silo launcher of ICBMs does not contain a deployed ICBM.

11. For ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(a) If no road-mobile launcher of ICBMs at the inspected ICBM base contains a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader.

(b) Unless a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that no road-mobile launcher of ICBMs at the inspected ICBM base contains a deployed ICBM, the inspection team leader shall designate, using its name or geographic coordinates, the restricted area in which the ICBM to be inspected is located.

(c) If no road-mobile launcher of ICBMs in the designated restricted area contains a deployed ICBM for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader, who shall designate, in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, another restricted area in which the ICBM to be inspected is located.

(d) Unless a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that no road-mobile launcher of ICBMs in the designated restricted area contains a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the site diagram of that restricted area annotated to show the location of each of the road-mobile launcher of ICBMs located outside of fixed structures in this restricted area, and the inspection team leader shall designate, using that site diagram, the road-mobile launcher of ICBMs, or fixed structures for road mobile ICBMs, in which the ICBM to be inspected is located.

(e) If a designated fixed structure contains more than one road-mobile launcher of ICBMs, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of their locations using the annotated site diagram. The inspection team leader shall designate on the annotated site diagram the road-mobile launcher of ICBMs that contains the ICBM to be inspected.

(f) If a designated fixed structure for road-mobile launcher of ICBMs or a designated road-mobile launcher of ICBMs does not contain a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader, who shall designate, in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, another fixed structure or another launcher containing the ICBM to be inspected from among those fixed structures or launchers located in the same restricted area.

(g) The inspection team leader shall have the right to designate for inspection fixed structures for road-mobile launcher of ICBMs or road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that a member of the in-country escort has identified, in accordance with subparagraph (c) or (f) of this paragraph, as not containing deployed ICBMs. The purpose of such an inspection shall be to confirm that such fixed structures or such road-mobile launchers of ICBMs do not contain deployed ICBMs. The inspection team leader shall have the right to designate:

(i) All fixed structures for road-mobile launcher of ICBMs and all road-mobile launchers of ICBMs located in one of the restricted areas of the inspected ICBM base, if a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that the ICBM base does not contain deployed ICBMs for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs.
(ii) In all other cases, one of the fixed structures for road-mobile launcher of ICBMs or one of the road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, that, in accordance with subparagraph (f) of this paragraph, a member of the in-country escort has identified for the inspection team leader as not containing a deployed ICBM for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs.

12. For ICBM bases for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(a) If no rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs at the inspected rail garrison contains a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader.

(b) Unless a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that no rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs at the inspected rail garrison contains a deployed ICBM, the inspection team leader, using the annotated site diagram provided for in paragraph 8 of this Section, shall designate the launcher or fixed structure containing the ICBM to be inspected. Rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs located at the maintenance facility may not be designated for reentry vehicle inspection.

(c) If a designated fixed structure for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs contains more than one rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of their locations using the annotated site diagram. The inspection team leader shall designate on the site diagram the launcher containing the ICBM to be inspected.

(d) If a designated fixed structure for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs or a designated rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs does not contain a deployed ICBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader, who shall designate, in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, another fixed structure or another launcher containing the ICBM to be inspected.

(e) The inspection team leader shall have the right to designate for inspection one of the fixed structures for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs or one of the rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs identified by a member of the in-country escort, in accordance with rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, as not containing deployed ICBMs. The purpose of such an inspection shall be to confirm that such a fixed structure or such a rail-mobile launcher of ICBMs does not contain a deployed ICBM.

13. For submarine bases:

(a) If no launcher of SLBMs at the submarine base contains a deployed SLBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader.

(b) Unless a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that no SLBM launcher at the base contains a deployed SLBM, the inspection team leader shall designate, using the annotated site diagram or map provided for in paragraph 8 of this Section, the ballistic missile submarine containing the SLBM to be inspected.

(c) If no SLBM launcher on the designated submarine contains a deployed SLBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader, who shall designate, in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, another ballistic missile submarine.

(d) Unless a member of the in-country escort has informed the inspection team leader that no SLBM launcher on the designated submarine contains a deployed SLBM, the inspection team leader shall designate the SLBM launcher containing the SLBM to be inspected.

(e) If the designated SLBM launcher does not contain a deployed SLBM, a member of the in-country escort shall so inform the inspection team leader, who shall designate, in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, another SLBM launcher from among those SLBM launchers located on the
same ballistic missile submarine.

(f) The inspection team leader shall have the right to designate for inspection one of the SLBM launchers identified by a member of the in-country escort, in accordance with subparagraph (c) or (e) of this paragraph, as not containing deployed SLBMs. The purpose of such an inspection shall be to confirm that such an SLBM launcher does not contain a deployed SLBM.

(g) SLBM launchers on submarines in dry dock may not be designated for a reentry vehicle inspections.

14. The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the designated launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs, to the designated restricted area, or to the designated fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs that contain the deployed ICBM or SLBM to be inspected, without undue delay and within the following period of time:

(a) to a rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs: no later than three hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures;

(b) to an SLBM launchers: no later than three hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures;

(c) to a restricted area located at a straight line distance of less than 100 kilometers from the maintenance facility: no later than five hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures;

(d) to a restricted area located at a straight line distance of 100 kilometers or more from the maintenance facility: no later than eight hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures; or

(e) to a silo launcher of ICBMs: no later than eight hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures.

The times for transportation of an inspection team, provided for in this paragraph, shall also apply to the transportation of subgroups of an inspection team to the designated launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs, to the designated restricted area, or to the designated fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs to confirm that they do not contain a deployed ICBM or SLBM.

15. For the purposes of this Section, a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs containing an ICBM or SLBM without a front section shall be considered not to contain an ICBM or SLBM; in this connection, the inspection of such a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures provided for in subparagraph 7(c) of Annex 3 to this Protocol.

16. Reentry vehicle inspections shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 3 to this Protocol.

17. If a front section of an ICBM or SLBM to be inspected is viewed at a location outside the boundaries of the inspection site, the provisions of Section VI of this Protocol pertaining to the inspection site shall apply to that location, except for paragraph 3 of Section VI of this Protocol.

18. If an inspection team subgroup conducting an inspection, in accordance with paragraph 9 of this Section, of a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs or a fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs declared not to contain a deployed ICBM or SLBM discovers that such a launcher or fixed structure contains an ICBM or SLBM, the inspection team may inspect that ICBM or SLBM in addition to the ICBM or SLBM previously designated for inspection. The inspection of such an ICBM or SLBM shall not be counted against the quota provided for in paragraph 1 of this Section.

19. If a member of the in-country escort has reported that the ICBM base or submarine base to be inspected does not contain deployed ICBMs or SLBMs, the inspection team leader shall have the right to:

(a) designate an inspection site associated with the same point of entry in accordance with
the provisions provided for in paragraph 16 of Section V, or in paragraph 36 or 37 of Section VI of this Protocol;

(b) designate for inspection a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs, restricted area, or fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs, as provided for in subparagraph 10(d), 11(g), 12(e), or 13(f) of this section, to confirm that such a launcher of ICBMs or SLBMs, fixed structure, or restricted area does not contain deployed ICBMs or deployed SLBMs. In this case the inspection shall be counted against the quota provided for in paragraph 1 of this Section; or

(c) to decline to conduct an inspection and to leave the territory of the inspected Party. In this case the number of reentry vehicle inspections for deployed ICBMs or deployed SLBMs to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

X. POST-DISPERSAL INSPECTIONS OF DEPLOYED MOBILE LAUNCHERS OF ICBMs AND THEIR ASSOCIATED MISSILES CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right to conduct post-dispersal inspections of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles after a notification has been provided in accordance with paragraph 12 of Section II of the Notification Protocol. Such inspections shall be conducted at ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs specified in such a notification, subject to the following:

(a) for an exercise dispersal that involved only road-mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles, the inspecting Party shall have the right to inspect no more than 40 percent of the total number of ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that were involved in the dispersal, or one such ICBM base for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, whichever is greater;

(b) for an exercise dispersal that involved only rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles, the inspecting Party shall have the right to inspect no more than 40 percent of the total number of ICBM bases for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs that were involved in the dispersal, or one such ICBM base for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, whichever is greater;

(c) for an exercise dispersal that involved both road-mobile and rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles, the inspecting Party shall have the right to inspect no more than 40 percent of the total number of ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that were involved in the dispersal, or one such ICBM base for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, whichever is greater, and no more than 40 percent of the total number of ICBM base for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs that were involved in the dispersal, or one such ICBM base for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, whichever is greater.

2. Neither Party shall have the right to conduct a post-dispersal inspection of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles concurrently with any other type of inspection at the same inspection site. Neither Party shall have the right to conduct, at the same inspection site, a post-dispersal inspection of deployed mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles concurrently with the implementation of cooperative measures to enhance the effectiveness of national technical means of verification.

3. From the time of completion of an exercise dispersal specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 12 of Section II of the Notification Protocol, the inspected Party shall implement the following pre-inspection restrictions at all ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs specified in such a notification:

(a) Mobile Launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles shall not be removed from restricted areas, rail garrisons, or maintenance facilities.

(b) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the removal of ICBMs from mobile launchers of ICBMs, except that such work shall be permitted at the maintenance facilities.

Pre-inspection restrictions shall not apply to work carried out to deal with an emergency
involving a launcher or a missile.

4. All ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs to be inspected shall be designated by the inspection team leaders in accordance with paragraph 15 of Section V of this Protocol and within the time provided for in subparagraph 4(c) of Section III of this Protocol. If an inspection team leader has designated an inspection site less than four hours after arrival at the point of entry and before the inspected Party has completed the examination of equipment brought in by the inspectors, the inspected Party shall have the right to complete that examination after the designation of the inspection site by the inspection team leader. The period for the transportation of the inspection team to the inspection site, provided for in paragraph 14 of Section VI of this Protocol, shall begin upon completion of the examination of equipment but no later than four hours after the designation of the inspection site.

5. Pre-inspection restrictions shall remain in effect until an inspection team or inspection teams specify all ICBM bases for mobile launchers of ICBMs to be inspected. Pre-inspection restrictions at ICBM bases for mobile launchers of ICBMs to be inspected shall remain in effect until inspectors arrive there and pre-inspection procedures have been completed.

6. Upon arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of the number of mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles located at the inspection site and provide the inspection team leader with a copy of the simplified site diagram of the inspection site and all site diagrams of the inspection site, annotated to indicate the current location at the inspection site of such items and those structures in which they are located. For ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, a member of the in-country escort shall also inform the inspection team leader, for each restricted area, of each road-mobile launcher of ICBMs within the deployment area that has not returned to the restricted area of the inspected ICBM base, except road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that are on relocation outside the deployment area or are being transported by air, rail, or by waterborne vehicles within the deployment area.

7. For each mobile launcher of ICBMs that has not returned to the restricted area and of which the inspection team leader was informed in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Section, a member of the in-country escort shall, at the choice of that member, either designate the geographic coordinates of such a mobile launcher of ICBMs or ensure transportation of the inspectors to such a mobile launcher of ICBMs.

8. For an ICBM base for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, the inspection team leader shall designate, upon completion of the pre-inspection procedures, the restricted area or restricted areas of the ICBM base that are to be inspected. The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team or subgroups of the inspection team to the designated restricted areas within the following time period:

(a) to a restricted area located at a straight-line distance of less than 100 kilometers from the maintenance facility: no later than five hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures;

(b) to a restricted area located at a straight-line distance of 100 kilometers or more from the maintenance facility: no later than eight hours after completion of pre-inspection procedures.

9. The inspection team shall have the right to inspect all restricted areas and the maintenance facility that are part of the ICBM base for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs to be inspected, or the rail garrison and the maintenance facility that are part of the ICBM base for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs to be inspected. For ICBM bases for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, if the inspection team intends to inspect road-mobile launchers of ICBMs that have not returned to restricted areas and whose geographic coordinates have not been designated in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Section, the inspection team leader shall also indicate the subgroup to conduct such an inspection.

10. Pre-inspection restrictions shall remain in effect in each restricted area, rail garrison, and maintenance facility to be inspected until inspectors arrive there.
11. Inspectors shall have the right, subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Annex 6 to this Protocol, to read the data from the unique identifiers on all ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs, except for ICBMs deployed on mobile launchers of ICBMs that have not returned to restricted areas and whose geographic coordinates have been designated by a member of the in-country escort in accordance with paragraph 7 of this Section.

12. During the period of inspection, mobile launchers of ICBMs located within restricted areas designated to be inspected or within a rail garrison designated to be inspected may leave those restricted areas or that rail garrison only with the consent of the inspectors.

13. Mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles, inspectors shall have the right to ascertain that the aggregate number of mobile launchers of ICBMs and their associated missiles located at the inspection site and the number of such items that have not returned there following the completion of the dispersal does not exceed the number specified for the inspected ICBM base. For that purpose, inspectors shall have the right to inspect the entire inspection site, subject to the procedures provided for in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Protocol.

XI. CONVERSION OR ELIMINATION INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall conduct, and shall have the right to conduct, 45 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, conversion or elimination inspections in accordance with the provisions provided for in this Section and the procedures provided for in the Conversion or Elimination Protocol.

2. Upon arrival of the inspection team at the location specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol, the inspected Party shall provide the inspection team with a schedule of conversion or elimination activities.

3. Within the period of time provided for in paragraph 1 of Section VII of this Protocol for baseline data inspections, each Party shall have the right to implement conversion or elimination procedures at no more than two sites at any one time if such procedures provide for conversion or elimination inspections.

4. The inspecting Party shall have the right to replace its inspectors conducting conversion or elimination inspections, subject to the following provisions:

(a) For each inspection site, replacement of inspectors shall be carried out not more than once every three weeks, and the number of inspectors subject to replacement in each case shall not be less than 50 percent of the inspectors located there.

(b) Replacement of inspectors shall be carried out at the inspection site, subject to the limitation on the maximum number of inspectors provided for in paragraph 28 of Section VI to this Protocol. If at any time the total of the number of inspectors at the and the number of those arriving on the territory of the inspected Party for replacement exceeds the maximum number of inspectors provided for in paragraph 28 of Section VI this Protocol, the replacement of inspectors shall be carried out at the airport closest to the inspection site.

(c) Before the departure of the outgoing inspection team leader from the inspection site, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort shall confirm in the inspection report that the inspection team as then constituted has completed its inspection with respect to the items presented to that team and shall indicate the number of items of each type for which elimination procedures have been completed. The specific procedures for eliminating the last item undergoing elimination at that site that were observed by the inspection team headed by the outgoing leader shall be completed before the departure of the outgoing inspection team leader from the inspection site.

(d) The inspected Party shall not resume the elimination procedures until the pre-inspection procedures have been completed for the newly arrived inspectors. Any delay in the resumption of the elimination procedures caused by the arrival of a new inspection team leader
shall not exceed three hours.

5. In the case of a delay in the initiation of activities beyond the scheduled date specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section IV of the Notification Protocol:

(a) if the delay is five days or less and the inspection team is either en route to the point of entry or has arrived on the territory of the inspected Party, the inspected Party shall decide whether the inspection team should be located at the point of entry or at the inspection site for the period of the delay; or

(b) if the delay is more than five days and the inspection team has arrived on the territory of the inspected Party, the inspection team shall leave the territory of the inspected Party, unless the Parties agree otherwise.

6. For the elimination of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs and their launch canisters, inspectors shall make the observations and measurements subject to the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 6 of Section I of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol.

7. At conversion or elimination facilities where ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs and their launch canisters are eliminated by burning, explosive demolition, or explosion, as provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Section I of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol, the inspected Party shall provide inspectors with binoculars that permit observation of the elimination process from a place designated by a member of the in-country escort.

8. For the elimination of road-mobile launchers of ICBMs, road-mobile training launchers, rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs, and rail-mobile training launchers, inspectors shall make observations and measurements subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of Section III of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol.

9. For the eliminated fixed structures for mobile launchers of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to make observations subject to the provisions of paragraph 8 of Section III of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol. The inspecting Party shall have the right to conduct an inspection of such a fixed structure within the 90-day period beginning on the date of the completion of the elimination process. Such an inspection shall be conducted during a baseline data inspection, data update inspection, reentry vehicle inspection, post-dispersal inspection of deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs and their associated missiles, or close-out inspection at the facility at which the fixed structure was located.

10. For the elimination of heavy bombers or former heavy bombers, inspectors shall have the right to make observations and measurements subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 8 of Section VI of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol. Except for those cases when the initiation of the process of elimination of a heavy bomber equipped for long-range nuclear ALCMs was verified by inspection, the inspecting Party shall have the right to conduct an inspection within the 90-day period beginning on the date of completion of the elimination process to confirm that the elimination of each heavy bomber or former heavy bomber has been completed.

11. For converted heavy bombers, inspectors shall have the right to make observations and measurements subject to the provisions of paragraph 13 of Section VI of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol. The inspecting Party shall have the right to conduct an inspection within the 20-day period that begins on the date the converted heavy bomber arrives at the viewing site at the conversion or elimination facility as provided for in paragraph 13 of Section VI of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol, to confirm that it has been converted.

12. For changing the accountability of ICBMs, SLBMs, launch canisters, ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, heavy bombers, and former heavy bombers by placing them on static display, inspectors shall have the right to make observations and measurements subject to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Section VIII of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol. The inspecting Party shall have the right to conduct such an inspection within the 30-day period that begins on the date of the receipt of the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of
Section IV of the Notification Protocol.

XII. CLOSE-OUT INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right to conduct close-out inspections at the facilities specified in paragraph 2 of this Section, the elimination of which has been specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol. Each such inspection shall be conducted within 60 days after such notification has been provided, or, for facilities that were specified in the Memorandum of Understanding but not specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, within the period of time provided for in paragraph 1 of Section VII of this Protocol for baseline data inspections. No more than one close-out inspection shall be conducted at each facility.

2. Each Party shall have the right to conduct close-out inspections at any of the following facilities: ICBM bases; submarine bases; ICBM loading facilities; SLBM loading facilities; repair facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launcher of ICBMs; storage facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, mobile launcher of ICBMs, heavy bombers, or former heavy bombers; training facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or heavy bombers; conversion or elimination facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs; test ranges; air bases for heavy bombers; and air bases for former heavy bombers.

3. The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the location specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol no later than 48 hours after its arrival at the point of entry.

4. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than two close-out inspections at any one time. No more than one such inspection utilizing the same point of entry shall be conducted at any one time.

5. A facility, the elimination of which has been specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, shall not be subject to any inspection other than a close-out inspection until such an inspection is conducted or until the expiration of the 60-day period provided for such an inspection in paragraph 1 of this Section, whichever occurs earlier. If a facility that is specified in paragraph 2 of this Section is subject to a close-out inspection, that facility shall not be subject to a baseline data inspections.

6. During the course of each close-out inspection, inspectors shall have the right to confirm that the elimination procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Section IX of the Conversion or Elimination Protocol have been completed. Inspectors shall have the right to inspect the entire inspection site, subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol.

XIII. FORMERLY DECLARED FACILITY INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 10 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right, 165 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, to conduct formerly declared facility inspections. Each Party shall have the right to conduct a total of three such inspections each year, with no more than two such inspections each year at any one facility. Such inspections may be conducted at facilities specified in paragraph 2 of this Section, the elimination of which has been specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol. For each such facility, formerly declared facility inspections may be conducted after close-out inspections have been conducted or, if such an inspection was not conducted, beginning 60 days after notification has been provided, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, of the elimination of the facility.

2. Each Party shall have the right to conduct formerly declared facility inspections at any of the following facilities: ICBM bases; submarine bases; ICBM loading facilities; SLBM loading facilities; repair facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launcher of ICBMs; storage facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs; training facilities for ICBMs or SLBMs; conversion or
elimination facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs; and test ranges.

3. No later than one hour after the time for the designation of the inspection site, specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 3 or 8 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall implement pre-inspection restrictions at the inspection site, which shall remain in effect until the inspection team completes the pre-inspection procedures. During the period of time that pre-inspection restrictions are in effect, containers, launch canisters, and enclosed vehicles, large enough to contain an item of inspection of the inspected Party and covered or environmentally protected objects large enough to contain or to be such items shall not be removed from the inspection site.

4. Each Party shall have the right to conduct no more than two formerly declared facility inspections at any one time. No more than one such inspection utilizing the same point of entry shall be conducted at any one time.

5. Inspectors shall have the right to inspect the entire inspection site, subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 1 to this Protocol.

XIV. TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS EXHIBITIONS AND INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 11 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Except as provided for in paragraph 3 of this Section and subparagraphs 5(c) and 5(d) of Annex 11 to this Protocol, each Party shall conduct, no earlier than three days after notification has been provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, but no later than 45 days after entry into force of the Treaty, technical characteristics exhibitions required by paragraph 11 of Article XI of the Treaty, of an ICBM and an SLBM of each type and variant thereof, and each version of a mobile launcher of ICBMs for each type of ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs, existing as of the date of entry into force of the Treaty. An exhibition of an ICBM or SLBM shall include an exhibition, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 11 to this Protocol, of the ICBM or the SLBM; the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM; the launch canister, if applicable; and the self-contained dispensing mechanism, if applicable. Such exhibitions shall be pre-scheduled by agreement between the Parties.

2. Subsequent technical characteristics exhibitions of ICBMs and SLBMs of each new type, notification of which has been provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section VII of the Notification Protocol, and of new variants of ICBMs and SLBMs and new each versions of mobile launcher of ICBMs, notification of which has been provided in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, shall be conducted at the times specified in such notifications. Technical characteristics exhibitions of mobile launchers of ICBMs of each new type of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs shall be conducted at the same time as the technical characteristics exhibition of the ICBM for mobile launcher of ICBMs of the new type. An exhibition of an ICBM or SLBM of a new type shall include an exhibition, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 11 to this Protocol, in close proximity, of the ICBM or SLBM; the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM; the launch canister, if applicable; and the self-contained dispensing mechanism, if applicable. Technical characteristics exhibitions shall be conducted separately from, and in addition to, baseline data inspections and data update inspection.

3. If, during exhibitions conducted in accordance with the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Early Exhibitions of Strategic Offensive Arms Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of July 31, 1991, the purpose of technical characteristics exhibitions has been met concerning data specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section I of the Notification Protocol for items existing as of entry into force of the Treaty, the technical characteristics exhibitions otherwise required to be conducted during the period provided for in paragraph 1 of this Section shall not be required. Technical characteristics exhibitions during this time period shall be required only concerning data on characteristics that have not been so demonstrated.

4. The technical characteristics exhibition sites shall be chosen by the inspected Party.
5. The inspection team shall arrive on the territory of the inspected Party no later than one day and no earlier than three days before the exhibition date. The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the exhibition site so that the inspection team arrives at the site in a timely manner.

6. During pre-inspection procedures for technical characteristics exhibitions, a member of the in-country escort shall:

(a) inform inspectors of the numbers of each type, variant and version, whichever is applicable, of the exhibited items; and

(b) point out to the inspectors, when applicable, in photographs, slides or drawings, the distinguishing features or external differences of such items.

7. During a technical characteristics exhibition, a member of the in-country escort shall:

(a) point out the specific places on each exhibited item where measurements were taken to obtain the specified technical data and to obtain the dimensions specified in paragraphs 13, 14, 16, and, if applicable, 15, of Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding. For measurements of the first stage of a solid propellant ICBM for mobile launcher of ICBMs, the inspected Party shall exhibit the first stage of such an ICBM in a configuration that permits inspectors to confirm the reference cylinder as provided for in subparagraph (a) (i) of paragraph 23 of Section VI of this Protocol. A member of the in-country escort shall point out the places on such a first stage that permit measurement of the distance from the point where the aft end dome of the motor case joins with the nozzle to the upper point of the forward end dome of the motor case, and the maximum diameter of such a stage excluding protruding elements. If necessary, the in-country escort shall have the right to use diagrams or sketches to indicate such places. Inspectors shall have the right to make such measurements. Such measurements shall be recorded pursuant to paragraph 19 of Section VI of this Protocol.

(b) exhibit the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM of the new type for the purpose of confirming the first stage length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM; and

(c) exhibit the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM of appropriate existing types or previously declared new types of ICBMs or SLBMs, respectively, for the purpose of confirming the first stage length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM, if the length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM has not been previously confirmed on an ICBM or SLBM, respectively, of such existing types or previously declared new types of ICBMs or SLBMs. When necessary, specific procedures for measuring the first stage length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM shall be agreed within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission.

9. If a Party declares a new type of ICBM or SLBM in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section VII of the Notification Protocol, and if this new type is declared on the basis of a change in the first stage length used for confirming a new type, with or without a change in the throw-weight, compared to the first stage length of an ICBM or SLBM, respectively, of appropriate existing types and previously declared new types, the notifying Party shall:

(a) exhibit the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM of the new type for the purpose of confirming the first stage length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM; and

(b) exhibit the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM of appropriate existing types or previously declared new types of ICBMs or SLBMs, respectively, for the purpose of confirming the first stage length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM, if the length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM has not been previously confirmed on an ICBM or SLBM, respectively, of such existing types or previously declared new types of ICBMs or SLBMs. When necessary, specific procedures for measuring the first stage length used for confirming a new type of ICBM or SLBM shall be agreed within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission.

10. If a Party declares a new type of ICBM or SLBM in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section VII of the Notification Protocol, and if that new type is declared on the basis of a change in the launch weight of an ICBM or SLBM of that new type from the launch weight of an ICBM or SLBM, respectively, of appropriate existing types and previously declared new types, the inspecting Party shall have the right to weigh, or to determine by other agreed means the weight of, the ICBM or SLBM of the new type and ICBMs or SLBMs of an appropriate existing type or previously declared new type in order to verify their launch weights. Procedures for weighing or determining by other means the weight of such ICBMs or SLBMs shall be agreed
within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission before the beginning of deployment of an ICBM or SLBM of such a new type.

11. If one Party declares a new type of ICBM or SLBM that the other Party believes has demonstrated a launch weight greater than 106,000 kilograms, the other Party shall have the right to raise its concern in the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission. Resolution of the issue may include, among other things, an agreement to weigh, or to determine by other means the weight of, the ICBM or SLBM in question in order to assist in the verification of its launch weight.

12. Procedures for weighing and for other means of determining the weight of ICBMs or SLBMs shall be agreed within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission no later than one year after a Party has proposed procedures for weighing or for other means of determining the weight of ICBMs or SLBMs. (JCIC Agreement No. 38, Article 1)

13. For an ICBM for road-mobile launchers of ICBMs of a new type or for an ICBM for rail-mobile launchers of ICBMs of a new type, whichever is applicable, during the technical characteristics exhibition, the inspected Party shall demonstrate distinguishing features pursuant to paragraph 9 of Article III of the Treaty.

(a) If an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of a new type is larger either in length or diameter than the launch canister for an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of each existing type or previously declared new type, technical characteristics exhibitions pursuant only to paragraph 2 of this Section shall be required.

(b) For an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of a new type, exhibited in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Section, if the length and the diameter of the ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of a new type are less than or equal to the length and less than or equal to the diameter, respectively, of the launch canister for an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of an existing type or previously declared new type, and if either Party believes that the additional procedures during the exhibition are necessary, based on the information contained in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section VII of the Protocol on Notification, with respect to the adequacy of the features that distinguish: the launch canister for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the new type of ICBM from the launch canister for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs of each existing type or previously declared new type of ICBM; the mobile launcher of ICBMs for ICBMs of the new type of ICBM from the mobile launchers of ICBMs for ICBMs of each existing type or previously declared new type; the mobile launcher of ICBMs with the associated missile of the new type installed from the mobile launcher of ICBMs with the associated missile of each existing type or previously declared new type installed, then the Party that has provided the notification shall conduct such an exhibition subject to the following additional procedures, unless otherwise agreed:

(i) The ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of a new type shall be exhibited in close proximity to the launch canister for such an ICBM, containing an assembled ICBM without front section or, at the choice of the inspected Party, an empty launch canister associated with such an ICBM; a launch canister for an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of each existing type and previously declared new type of ICBM; the mobile launcher of ICBMs for ICBMs of each existing type and previously declared new type of ICBM; and a mobile launcher of ICBMs of each existing type and previously declared new type of ICBM;

(ii) The inspected Party shall demonstrate the functionally related and external differences that distinguish the launch canister for the ICBM for mobile launcher of ICBMs of the new type from the launch canister of each existing type and previously declared new type of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs; and

(iii) The inspected Party shall demonstrate that the launch of an ICBM for mobile launcher of ICBMs of each existing type and previously declared new type cannot be carried out from the launch canister for the ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the new type, and that a launch of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of the new type cannot be carried out from the launch
canister for the ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs of each existing type and previously declared new type. If the incapability to carry out such launches has not been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the inspecting Party, the inspected Party may raise the issue within the framework of the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission.

14. Technical characteristics exhibitions shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annexes 8 and 11 to this Protocol.

15. During inspections conducted during technical characteristics exhibitions, a member of the in-country escort, at the request of the inspectors, shall photograph each exhibited item in order to obtain three photographs of that item that satisfy the requirements provided for in paragraph 10 of Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding. Such photographs shall be produced using a camera system of the inspected Party. If an ambiguous situation arises, a member of the in-country escort, at the request of the inspectors, shall take photographs, subject to the provisions of paragraphs 18 and 27 of Section VI of this Protocol, using the camera system of the inspection team.

XV. DISTINGUISHABILITY EXHIBITIONS AND INSPECTIONS AND BASELINE EXHIBITIONS AND INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 13, RESPECTIVELY, OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY, AND EXHIBITIONS OF LONG-RANGE NON-NUCLEAR ALCMs CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO NOTIFICATIONS PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION VII OF THE NOTIFICATION PROTOCOL

1. Except as provided for in paragraph 6 of this Section, each Party shall conduct, no earlier than three days after notification has been provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, but no later than 45 days after entry into force of the Treaty, distinguishability exhibitions, required by paragraph 12 of Article XI of the Treaty, of heavy bombers, former heavy bombers, and long-range nuclear ALCMs of types, categories, and variants existing as of the date of entry into force of the Treaty. Such exhibitions shall be pre-scheduled by agreement between the Parties.

2. Each Party shall conduct, no earlier than the completion of distinguishability exhibitions by that Party, but no later than 165 days after entry into force of the Treaty, baseline exhibitions, required by paragraph 13 of Article XI of the Treaty, of heavy bombers equipped for non-nuclear armaments, former heavy bombers, and training heavy bombers existing as of the date of entry into force of the Treaty. Such exhibitions shall be pre-scheduled by agreement between the Parties.

3. Subsequent distinguishability exhibitions conducted in connection with events, notification of which has been provided in accordance with Section VII of the Notification Protocol, shall be conducted no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such a notification has been provided. During such a subsequent distinguishability exhibition, the inspected Party shall not be required to exhibit all categories or, if applicable, all variants of an item of a particular type, provided that the purpose of the exhibition is met by a combination of the current exhibition and previous distinguishability exhibitions concerning that type. Such exhibitions shall be conducted separately from, and in addition to, baseline data inspections and data update inspections.

4. Subsequent baseline exhibitions of heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs shall be conducted no earlier than 15 days and no later than 135 days after notification that a long-range nuclear ALCM has been flight-tested from a heavy bomber of a type, from none of which a long-range nuclear ALCM had previously been flight-tested, has been provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of Section VII of the Notification Protocol. One such exhibition shall be conducted at each air base at which heavy bombers of that type equipped for nuclear armaments other than long-range nuclear ALCMs are specified to be based. Pre-inspection procedures for such an exhibition shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 8 of Section VII of this Protocol, to the extent that such provisions relate to the heavy bombers to be exhibited. During such pre-inspection
procedures, the inspectors shall have the right to designate for inspection no more than 30 percent of such heavy bombers specified to be based at each air base. The inspectors shall not have the right to designate alert heavy bombers for inspection during such baseline exhibitions.

5. Exhibitions of long-range non-nuclear ALCMs pursuant to notification provided in accordance with Section VII of the Notification Protocol shall be conducted no earlier than 15 days and no later than 30 days after such a notification has been provided. Such exhibitions shall be conducted separately from, and in addition to, baseline data inspections and data update inspection.

6. If, during exhibitions conducted pursuant to the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on Early Exhibitions of Strategic Offensive Arms Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of July 31, 1991, the purpose of distinguishability exhibitions has been met concerning data specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 1 of Section I of the Notification Protocol for items existing as of entry into force of the Treaty, the distinguishability exhibitions otherwise required to be conducted during the period provided for in paragraph 1 of this Section shall not be required. Distinguishability exhibitions during this time period shall be required only concerning data on characteristics that have not been so demonstrated.

7. The sites of such exhibitions shall be chosen by the inspected Party.

8. The inspection team shall arrive on the territory of the inspected Party no later than one day and no earlier than three days before the exhibition date. The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the exhibition site so that the inspection team arrives at the site in a timely manner.

9. Such exhibitions shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures provided for in Annex 4 to this Protocol.

10. During inspections of heavy bombers, former heavy bombers, and long-range nuclear ALCMs conducted during distinguishability exhibitions, and during inspections of long-range non-nuclear ALCMs conducted during exhibitions pursuant to a notification provided in accordance with Section VII of the Notification Protocol, a member of the in-country escort, at the request of the inspectors, shall photograph each exhibited item in order to obtain three photographs of that item that satisfy the requirements provided for in paragraph 10 of Annex J to the Memorandum of Understanding. Such photographs shall be produced using a camera system of the inspected Party. If an ambiguous situation arises, a member of the in-country escort, at the request of the inspectors, shall take photographs, subject to the provisions of paragraph 18 and 27 of Section VI of this Protocol, using the camera system of the inspection team.

XVI. CONTINUOUS MONITORING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 14 OF ARTICLE XI OF THE TREATY

1. Each Party shall have the right, 30 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, to conduct continuous monitoring activities.

2. Each Party shall have the right to conduct continuous monitoring activities at production facilities for ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Annex I to the Memorandum of Understanding. [RF MOU Annex I] [US MOU Annex I] [Belarus MOU Annex I] [Ukraine MOU Annex I]

3. Continuous monitoring activities shall cease at a monitored facility at which production of ICBMs for mobile launchers of ICBMs or first stages of such ICBMs has ceased, no later than one year after notification of the cessation of such production has been provided in accordance with paragraph 12 of Section I of the Notification Protocol, except that if such production ceases prior to May 31, 1994, continuous monitoring activities shall be permitted until May 31, 1995.
Beginning on the date on which continuous monitoring activities are no longer permitted at such a facility:

(a) That facility shall be subject to a new facility inspection and data update inspections, in accordance with the provisions of Section VII of this Protocol, if it has been converted to a facility of a category listed in paragraph 5 of Section VII of this Protocol.

(b) That facility shall be subject to suspect-site inspections if it has not been converted to a facility of a category listed in paragraph 5 of Section VII of this Protocol.

4. If the inspected Party intends to produce at a monitored facility, ICBMs or SLBMs or first stages for such ICBMs or SLBMs that are not subject to the numerical limits on non-deployed missiles provided for in paragraph 1 of Article IV of the Treaty and that are as large as or larger than the size criteria as provided for in paragraph 24 of Section VI of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall notify the inspecting Party no less than 180 days in advance of the planned exit of the first such ICBM, SLBM, or first stage. The Parties shall agree on additional verification procedures in the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission in an expeditious manner so as not to delay the exit of the first ICBM, SLBM, or first stage of an ICBM or SLBM.

5. The inspected Party shall determine the perimeter of each facility subject to continuous monitoring that has been specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of Section III of this Protocol and shall not change it without prior notification to the inspecting Party. The inspected Party shall construct and maintain a fence around the perimeter of each such facility.

6. The inspected Party shall designate along the periphery of each facility specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of Section III of this Protocol, a perimeter continuous monitoring area the boundaries of which shall be agreed upon by the Parties for each such facility so that they shall be sufficient to establish a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system.

7. If the inspected Party intends to change the perimeter of a facility at which work on establishing a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system has begun or at which such a system has already been established, it shall inform the inspecting Party, in advance, of its intention to carry out such work, shall indicate the date planned for such work to begin, and provide through diplomatic channels a site diagram of that facility annotated to indicate the proposed changes to the boundaries of the perimeter continuous monitoring area. Before work to change the perimeter is begun, the Parties shall agree upon the new boundaries of the perimeter continuous monitoring area and upon the procedure for relocating the equipment for the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system. The procedure for relocating such equipment shall be agreed upon in such a way as to enable monitors to continue their continuous monitoring activities while work on changing the perimeter is in progress. The inspected Party shall bear the costs relating to relocation of the equipment for the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system resulting from changing the perimeter.

8. The inspected Party shall define, separately for each facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, a zone within which monitors shall have the right to travel with the permission of the in-country escort, and, as considered necessary by the inspected Party, accompanied by escorts. Areas from which monitors shall be excluded within these zones may be defined by the inspected Party. For each facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, the inspected Party shall define, if possible, a free movement zone within which the monitors shall have the right to move between their place of duty and their living quarters without the permission of the in-country escort.

9. The inspecting Party shall have the right, 30 days after entry into force of the Treaty and thereafter, to conduct an engineering site survey at a facility subject to continuous monitoring. The purpose of the engineering site survey is on-site familiarization with geological and topographic conditions and available logistical resources for establishing a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system.
10. Within the perimeter continuous monitoring area, the inspecting Party shall have the right to establish, operate, and maintain a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system. The equipment for such a system is specified in Annex 9 to this Protocol.

11. Monitors shall have the right of unlimited access, at times of their own choosing, to the perimeter continuous monitoring area. In each case, monitors shall inform a member of the in-country escort of their intent to examine the perimeter continuous monitoring area. The inspected Party shall maintain continuously, on a 24-hour basis, a member of the in-country escort at the monitored facility, to accompany monitors to any portion of the perimeter continuous monitoring area. For this purpose, a member of the in-country escort shall promptly provide monitors with a vehicle upon request. In the perimeter continuous monitoring area, the monitors shall be enabled to move around the entire monitored facility.

12. The monitors shall have the right to use in the perimeter continuous monitoring area their own systems for two-way radio communication with the operations center at the monitored facility that is provided for in subparagraph 22(a) of this Section. The operating frequency and power levels for these radio systems shall be agreed by the Parties prior to the use of such systems in the perimeter continuous monitoring area. These radio systems must operate only on a single agreed operating frequency and may not contain components permitting them to operate on other frequencies. A member of the in-country escort shall have the right to ascertain at any time that these radio systems are capable of operating only on the single, agreed operating frequency.

13. For a facility specified in a notification provided in accordance with paragraph 10 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall designate a portal with not more than one rail line. All objects, containers, launch canisters, and vehicles that are large enough to contain or to be an item of continuous monitoring of the inspected Party shall exit only through the portal commencing on the date specified in the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 11 of Section III of this Protocol.

14. Except for the portal, the monitored facility shall have no other rail exits and shall have no more than two other road exits. Such exits shall be monitored as provided for in Annex 9 to this Protocol. The inspecting Party shall have the right to construct an environmental shelter with total floor space of up to 16 square meters at each exit.

15. There shall be no more than four additional exits from the monitored facility for personnel of the inspected Party. These exits shall be no wider than one meter.

16. No later than three months after the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 12 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall, at the request of the inspecting Party, provide:

(a) two dedicated telephone lines providing direct communications between the monitoring team and the embassy of the inspecting Party with a single termination point, specified by the inspecting Party, at each end of a telephone line;

(b) one non-dedicated commercial telephone line for local and long distance communications throughout the existing telephone network within the territory of the inspected Party; and

(c) satellite communications equipment providing access to a telephone communications systems channel of the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) or to an equivalent satellite communication system for telephonic communications between the monitoring team and the territory of the inspecting Party, if such equipment is not provided by the inspecting Party at the request of the inspected Party.

17. All expenses associated with the installation and operation of the dedicated direct telephone lines shall be borne by the inspected Party. All expenses associated with the installation and use of the non-dedicated commercial telephone line shall be borne by the inspecting Party. All expenses associated with the provision, installation, and maintenance of
satellite communications equipment shall be borne by the inspected Party. If requested by the inspected Party, the inspecting Party may provide the satellite communications equipment. In such a case all expenses associated with the provision, installation, and maintenance of satellite communications equipment shall be borne by the inspecting Party. In any case all expenses associated with the use of the satellite communications system shall be borne by the inspecting Party.

18. Satellite communications equipment shall be under the control of the inspected Party, except that it shall be under the control of both Parties if provided by the inspecting Party. Monitors shall have the right to use the satellite communications system any time a monitor and a member of the in-country escort in-country escort conclude that facsimile communications with the territory of the inspecting Party via the dedicated direct telephone lines to its embassy cannot be established within 20 minutes.

19. No later than six months after the notification provided in accordance with paragraph 12 of Section III of this Protocol, the inspected Party shall, at the request of and at the expense of the inspecting Party, provide the following logistic support:

(a) all utilities for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system, including electrical power, water, fuel, heating, and sewage;

(b) basic construction materials, including concrete and lumber;

(c) the site preparation for the establishment of a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system, and for the operations center. Such preparation may include earth moving operations, laying of concrete foundations, trenching between equipment locations, and utility connections; and

(d) transportation to the perimeter continuous monitoring area of all tools, materials, and equipment necessary for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system.

20. Equipment and supplies brought into the territory of the inspected Party, subject to the provisions of paragraph 16 of Section VI of this Protocol, shall be delivered to the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility without undue delay.

21. Prior to the completion of construction of the buildings or shelters provided for in paragraph 14 and subparagraph 22(b) of this Section, the inspected Party at the request of the inspecting Party shall provide the monitors with temporary structures at the portal and road exits. Such temporary structures shall be provided at the expense of the inspecting Party.

22. Within the perimeter continuous monitoring area, the inspecting Party shall have the right to:

(a) construct, operate, and maintain at the portal an operations center for receiving and storing data;

(b) construct at the portal no more than three buildings with a total floor space of up to 150 square meters to house the operations center and monitoring team headquarters; and

(c) install at the portal and the road exits provided for in paragraphs 13 and 14 of this Section, the equipment for a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system, as specified in Annex 9 to this Protocol.

23. Within the perimeter continuous monitoring area, the inspected Party, at the request of and at the expense of the inspecting Party, shall construct one building with floor space specified in such request, but of no more than 500 square meters, for use by the monitors for storage of equipment for continuous monitoring activities and of supplies.

24. Within the perimeter continuous monitoring area, the inspected Party shall have the
right to construct at a location agreed upon with the inspecting Party, one building for conducting viewing procedures in accordance with this Protocol.

25. The monitoring team leader shall provide to the in-country escort:

(a) installation drawings, installation manuals, and other documentation, including any changes made to such documentation, to be used by the monitors at that facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility to install or test the equipment for the perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system. Such documentation shall be provided to and discussed with the inspected Party prior to the commencement of the work described therein. During such discussions, the monitors shall provide clarification concerning such documentation; and

(b) manuals and any other documents, including any changes made to such documentation, to be used by the monitors to operate and maintain the equipment for continuous monitoring activity within the perimeter continuous monitoring area. Such documentation shall be provided to and discussed with the inspected Party prior to the use of such documentation for the operation and maintenance of equipment within the perimeter continuous monitoring area. During such discussions, monitors shall provide clarification concerning the use of such documentation.

26. The following restrictions shall apply within and near the perimeter continuous monitoring area:

(a) Unobstructed tunnels shall not be permitted under the perimeter continuous monitoring area; obstructed tunnels shall be subject to examination.

(b) Waterways, canals, or unobstructed culverts shall not be permitted to cross the perimeter continuous monitoring area; obstructed culverts shall be subject to examination.

(c) Aircraft shall not be permitted to arrive within the perimeter of the monitored facility unless the monitors have been informed in advance of their arrival, except for an emergency at such a facility. In case of an emergency, the in-country escort shall inform the monitors of the arrival of an aircraft within the perimeter of that facility immediately after such an arrival.

(d) Cranes shall not be permitted to be erected within 20 meters of either side of the boundaries of the perimeter continuous monitoring area unless the monitors have been informed in advance.

27. During the establishment, operation, or maintenance of a perimeter and portal continuous monitoring system, the inspecting Party shall not impede the inspected Party's access to any structures or security systems.

28. The inspecting Party shall provide an escort into any of its portal buildings constructed in accordance with paragraphs 22 and 23 of this Section, when the inspected Party desires access to such buildings.

29. Any two members of the monitoring team shall have the right to travel no more than one time per week to the embassy or consulate of the inspecting Party on the territory of the inspected Party. The monitoring team leader or the authorized representative of such a team shall inform a member of the in-country escort of the planned date of each such trip. The inspected Party shall make arrangements for each such trip in accordance with paragraph 11 of Section VI of this Protocol.

30. No more than nine diplomatic personnel of the inspecting Party who are members of the Treaty implementation unit of that Party's embassy or consulate on the territory of the inspected Party, shall have the right to travel, no more than two times each year, to each facility subject to continuous monitoring, if monitors are present at such a facility, or monitored facility, with no more than two persons traveling each time and staying at such a facility for no more than two days.
Arrangements for such travel shall be made in accordance with established procedures for travel by diplomats to open areas. Such personnel shall be permitted unrestricted movement in the free movement zone associated with the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility. In accordance with Article 32 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of April 18, 1961, the Parties agree to waive the inviolability of any article, including personal baggage, their diplomatic personnel may be carrying at the last airport prior to arrival at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility, except that this waiver of immunity shall not apply to papers. This waiver shall not apply to any other privileges and immunities accorded diplomatic personnel. Other requests for visits shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

31. Once notification in accordance with paragraph 16 of Section III of this Protocol has been provided, monitors shall have the right to move from one facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility directly to another such facility and take with them equipment and supplies. The inspected Party may assign escorts to the monitors during such movements. The equipment and supplies brought with them may be examined by the inspected Party upon arrival at another facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility under the same terms as when they arrived on the territory of the inspected Party.

32. The inspecting Party shall not take any actions with respect to structures of the inspected Party without its consent. If the Parties agree that structures of the inspected Party are to be rebuilt or demolished, either partially or completely, the inspecting Party shall provide the necessary compensation.

33. The inspected Party shall not interfere with the installed equipment of the inspecting Party or restrict the access of the monitors to such equipment. The in-country escort shall have the right to observe such equipment during its installation, testing, operation, and maintenance at the facility subject to continuous monitoring or monitored facility.

34. The inspected Party shall not interfere with continuous monitoring activities.

35. For the purpose of continuous monitoring after dark or during inclement weather the inspected Party, at the request of and at the expense of the inspecting Party, shall ensure sufficient lighting at the portal, road exits, and along the perimeter of the monitored facility to permit monitors to carry out their functions, including obtaining clear images of items being verified using a system of video cameras.

36. Continuous monitoring of containers, launch canisters, and vehicles exiting from the monitored facility shall be carried out subject to the procedures provided for in Annex 5 to this Protocol.

XVII. CANCELLATION OF INSPECTIONS

1. An inspection shall be canceled if, due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, it cannot be conducted. If an inspection is canceled due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, the number of inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

2. In the case of a delay, including a delay due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, that prevents an inspection team conducting an inspection pursuant to paragraph 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 10 of Article XI of the Treaty from arriving at the during the time specified in paragraph 14 of Section VI of this Protocol, the inspection team leader may either cancel or conduct the inspection. If an inspection is canceled due to delay, the number of inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

3. If the time to transport an inspection team or subgroup exceeds the times specified in paragraphs 11 and 12 of Section VII, paragraph 14 of Section IX, or paragraph 8 of Section X of this Protocol, the inspection team leader may either cancel or conduct the inspection. If such an inspection is canceled, the number of inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.
4. For inspections conducted pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 10 of Article XI of the Treaty, pre-inspection restrictions shall be canceled if, due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, items subject to pre-inspection restrictions must be removed from the inspection site. In the case of pre-inspection restrictions being canceled due to circumstances brought about by force majeure, the inspection team leader may either cancel or conduct the inspection. If an inspection is canceled, the number of inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

5. If the inspected Party interrupts the procedures for a Reentry vehicle inspections for reasons of personnel or equipment safety, the inspection team leader may cancel the inspection. In that case, the number of inspections to which the inspecting Party is entitled shall not be reduced.

XVIII. INSPECTION REPORTS AND CONTINUOUS MONITORING REPORTS

1. During post-inspection procedures the inspection team leader shall provide the in-country escort with an official written inspection report in the language of the inspecting Party and an unofficial translation of the report in the language of the inspected Party. Such a report shall be provided no later than two hours after the beginning of the post-inspection procedures or no later than one hour after the arrival of all subgroups of the inspection team at the location where such procedures are carried out, whichever is later. The report shall be factual. It shall include the type of inspection conducted; the ; the type and number of missiles, stages, launchers, heavy bombers, ballistic missile submarines, and support equipment subject to the Treaty observed during the period of inspection and all measurements recorded in accordance with paragraph 19 of Section VI of this Protocol. Photographs taken during the inspection as well as the site diagram or map of the provided for in paragraph 8 of Section VII, paragraph 8 or subparagraph 11(d) of Section IX, or paragraph 6 of Section X of this Protocol, shall be considered to be part of the report. The report shall be signed by the inspection team leader and by a member of the in-country escort. Each Party shall retain one copy of the report.

2. Within three days after the end of each month, the monitoring team leader shall provide the in-country escort with an official written continuous monitoring report in the language of the inspecting Party and an unofficial translation of the report in the language of the inspected Party. The report shall be factual. It shall include the number of vehicles declared to contain items of the inspected Party subject to the Treaty that left the monitored facility through the portal specified in paragraph 13 of Section XVI of this Protocol during that month. The report shall also include all measurements of containers contained in these vehicles recorded in accordance with paragraph 19 of Section VI of this Protocol. Photographs taken during continuous monitoring shall be considered to be a part of the report. The report shall be signed by the monitoring team leader and by a member of the in-country escort. Each Party shall retain one copy of the report.

3. The inspected Party shall have the right to include written comments in the report.

4. The Parties shall, when possible, clarify ambiguities regarding factual information contained in the inspection report or the continuous monitoring report. Relevant clarifications shall be recorded in the report. This Protocol is an integral part of the Treaty and shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of the Treaty and shall remain in force so long as the Treaty remains in force. As provided for in subparagraph (b) of Article XV of the Treaty, the Parties may agree upon such additional measures as may be necessary to improve the viability and effectiveness of the Treaty. The Parties agree that, if it becomes necessary to make changes in this Protocol that do not affect substantive rights or obligations under the Treaty, they shall use the Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission to reach agreement on such changes, without resorting to the procedure for making amendments set forth in Article XVIII of the Treaty.

Open Skies Treaty

The Open Skies Treaty provides a system for potential further regional and universal application. It has a rare provision for new states parties to adhere to the Treaty.
This Arrangement will update these provisions for the digital age.

[QUOTAS. SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS]

1. Each State Party shall have the right to conduct observation flights in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

2. Each State Party shall be obliged to accept observation flights over its territory in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

3. Each State Party shall have the right to conduct a number of observation flights over the territory of any other State Party equal to the number of observation flights which that other State Party has the right to conduct over it.

4. The total number of observation flights that each State Party is obliged to accept over its territory is the total passive quota for that State Party. The allocation of the total passive quota to the States Parties is set forth in Annex A, Section I to this Treaty.

5. The number of observation flights that a State Party shall have the right to conduct each year over the territory of each of the other States Parties is the individual active quota of that State Party with respect to that other State Party. The sum of the individual active quotas is the total active quota of that State Party. The total active quota of a State Party shall not exceed its total passive quota.

6. The first distribution of active quotas is set forth in Annex A, Section II to this Treaty.

7. After entry into force of this Treaty, the distribution of active quotas shall be subject to an annual review for the following calendar year within the framework of the Open Skies Consultative Commission. In the event that it is not possible during the annual review to arrive within three weeks at agreement on the distribution of active quotas with respect to a particular State Party, the previous year’s distribution of active quotas with respect to that State Party shall remain unchanged.

8. Except as provided for by the provisions of Article VIII, each observation flight conducted by a State Party shall be counted against the individual and total active quotas of that State Party.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 5 of this Section, a State Party to which an active quota has been distributed may, by agreement with the State Party to be overflown, transfer a part or all of its total active quota to other States Parties and shall promptly notify all other States Parties and the Open Skies Consultative Commission thereof. Paragraph 10 of this Section shall apply.

10. No State Party shall conduct more observation flights over the territory of another State Party than a number equal to 50 per cent, rounded up to the nearest whole number, of its own total active quota, or of the total passive quota of that other State Party, whichever is less.

11. The maximum flight distances of observation flights over the territories of the States Parties are set forth in Annex A, Section III to this Treaty.

[SECTION II. PROVISIONS FOR A GROUP OF STATES PARTIES]

1. (A) Without prejudice to their rights and obligations under this Treaty, two or more States Parties which hold quotas may form a group of States Parties at signature of this Treaty and thereafter. For a group of States Parties formed after signature of this Treaty, the provisions of this Section shall apply no earlier than six months after giving notice to all other States Parties, and subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Section.

(B) A group of States Parties shall co-operate with regard to active and passive quotas in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph 2 or 3 of this Section.

2. (A) The members of a group of States Parties shall have the right to redistribute amongst
themselves their active quotas for the current year, while retaining their individual passive quotas. Notification of the redistribution shall be made immediately to all third States Parties concerned.

(B) An observation flight shall count as many observation flights against the individual and total active quotas of the observing Party as observed Parties belonging to the group are overflown. It shall count one observation flight against the total passive quota of each observed Party.

(C) Each State Party in respect of which one or more members of a group of States Parties hold active quotas shall have the right to conduct over the territory of any member of the group 50 per cent more observation flights, rounded up to the nearest whole number, than its individual active quota in respect of that member of the group or to conduct two such overflights if it holds no active quota in respect of that member of the group.

(D) In the event that it exercises this right the State Party concerned shall reduce its active quotas in respect of other members of the group in such a way that the total sum of observation flights it conducts over their territories shall not exceed the sum of the individual active quotas that the State Party holds in respect of all the members of the group in the current year.

(E) The maximum flight distances of observation flights over the territories of each member of the group shall apply. In case of an observation flight conducted over several members, after completion of the maximum flight distance for one member all sensors shall be switched off until the observation aircraft reaches the point over the territory of the next member of the group of States Parties where the observation flight is planned to begin. For such follow-on observation flight the maximum flight distance related to the Open Skies airfield nearest to this point shall apply.

3. (A) A group of States Parties shall, at its request, be entitled to a common total passive quota which shall be allocated to it and common individual and total active quotas shall be distributed in respect of it. - 7 –

(B) In this case, the total passive quota is the total number of observation flights that the group of States Parties is obliged to accept each year. The total active quota is the sum of the number of observation flights that the group of States Parties has the right to conduct each year. Its total active quota shall not exceed the total passive quota.

(C) An observation flight resulting from the total active quota of the group of States Parties shall be carried out on behalf of the group.

(D) Observation flights that a group of States Parties is obliged to accept may be conducted over the territory of one or more of its members.

(E) The maximum flight distances of each group of States Parties shall be specified pursuant to Annex A, Section III and Open Skies airfields shall be designated pursuant to Annex E to this Treaty.

4. In accordance with the general principles set out in Article X, paragraph 3, any third State Party that considers its rights under the provisions of Section I, paragraph 3 of this Article to be unduly restricted by the operation of a group of States Parties may raise this problem before the Open Skies Consultative Commission.

5. The group of States Parties shall ensure that procedures are established allowing for the conduct of observation flights over the territories of its members during one single mission, including refuelling if necessary. In the case of a group of States Parties established pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Section, such observation flights shall not exceed the maximum flight distance applicable to the Open Skies airfields at which the observation flights commence.

6. No earlier than six months after notification of the decision has been provided to all other States Parties:
(A) a group of States Parties established pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Section may be transformed into a group of States Parties pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Section;

(B) a group of States Parties established pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Section may be transformed into a group of States Parties pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Section;

(C) a State Party may withdraw from a group of States Parties; or

(D) a group of States Parties may admit further States Parties which hold quotas.

7. Following entry into force of this Treaty, changes in the allocation or distribution of quotas resulting from the establishment of or an admission to or a withdrawal from a group of States Parties according to paragraph 3 of this Section shall become effective on 1 January following the first annual review within the Open Skies Consultative Commission occurring after the six-month notification period. When necessary, new Open Skies airfields shall be designated and maximum flight distances established accordingly.

Article IV SENSORS

1. Except as otherwise provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article, observation aircraft shall be equipped with sensors only from amongst the following categories:

(A) optical panoramic and framing cameras;

(B) video cameras with real-time display;

(C) infra-red line-scanning devices; and

(D) sideways-looking synthetic aperture radar.

2. A State Party may use, for the purposes of conducting observation flights, any of the sensors specified in paragraph 1 above, provided that such sensors are commercially available to all States Parties, subject to the following performance limits:

(A) in the case of optical panoramic and framing cameras, a ground resolution of no better than 30 centimetres at the minimum height above ground level determined in accordance with the provisions of Annex D, Appendix 1, obtained from no more than one panoramic camera, one vertically-mounted framing camera and two obliquely-mounted framing cameras, one on each side of the aircraft, providing coverage, which need not be continuous, of the ground up to 50 kilometres of each side of the flight path of the aircraft;

(B) in the case of video cameras, a ground resolution of no better than 30 centimetres determined in accordance with the provisions of Annex D, Appendix 1;

(C) in the case of infra-red line-scanning devices, a ground resolution of no better than 50 centimetres at the minimum height above ground level determined in accordance with the provisions of Annex D, Appendix 1, obtained from a single device; and

(D) in the case of sideways-looking synthetic aperture radar, a ground resolution of no better than three metres calculated by the impulse response method, which, using the object separation method, corresponds to the ability to distinguish on a radar image two corner reflectors, the distance between the centres of which is no less than five metres, over a swath width of no more than 25 kilometres, obtained from a single radar unit capable of looking from either side of the aircraft, but not both simultaneously.

3. The introduction of additional categories and improvements to the capabilities of existing categories of sensors provided for in this Article shall be addressed by the Open Skies Consultative Commission pursuant to Article X of this Treaty.

4. All sensors shall be provided with aperture covers or other devices which inhibit the
operation of sensors so as to prevent collection of data during transit flights or flights to points of entry or from points of exit over the territory of the observed Party. Such covers or such other devices shall be removable or operable only from outside the observation aircraft.

5. Equipment that is capable of annotating data collected by sensors in accordance with Annex B, Section II shall be allowed on observation aircraft. The State Party providing the observation aircraft for an observation flight shall annotate the data collected by sensors with the information provided for in Annex B, Section II to this Treaty.

6. Equipment that is capable of displaying data collected by sensors in real-time shall be allowed on observation aircraft for the purposes of monitoring the functioning and operation of the sensors during the conduct of an observation flight.

7. Except as required for the operation of the agreed sensors, or as required for the operation of the observation aircraft, or as provided for in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article, the collection, processing, retransmission or recording of electronic signals from electro-magnetic waves are prohibited on board the observation aircraft and equipment for such operations shall not be on that observation aircraft.

8. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, the observing Party shall have the right to use an observation aircraft equipped with sensors in each sensor category that do not exceed the capability specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.

9. In the event that the observation aircraft used for an observation flight is provided by the observed Party, the observed Party shall be obliged to provide an observation aircraft equipped with sensors from each sensor category specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, at the maximum capability and in the numbers specified in paragraph 2 of this Article, subject to the provisions of Article XVIII, Section II, unless otherwise agreed by the observing and observed Parties. The package and configuration of such sensors shall be installed in such a way so as to provide coverage of the ground provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the latter shall provide a sideways-looking synthetic aperture radar with a ground resolution of no worse than six metres, determined by the object separation method.

10. When designating an aircraft as an observation aircraft pursuant to Article V of this Treaty, each State Party shall inform all other States Parties of the technical information on each sensor installed on such aircraft as provided for in Annex B to this Treaty.

11. Each State Party shall have the right to take part in the certification of sensors installed on observation aircraft in accordance with the provisions of Annex D. No observation aircraft of a given type shall be used for observation flights until such type of observation aircraft and its sensors has been certified in accordance with the provisions of Annex D to this Treaty.

12. A State Party designating an aircraft as an observation aircraft shall, upon 90 day prior notice to all other States Parties and subject to the provisions of Annex D to this Treaty, have the right to remove, replace or add sensors, or amend the technical information it has provided in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 10 of this Article and Annex B to this Treaty. Replacement and additional sensors shall be subject to certification in accordance with the provisions of Annex D to this Treaty prior to their use during an observation flight.

13. In the event that a State Party or group of States Parties, based on experience with using a particular observation aircraft, considers that any sensor or its associated equipment installed on an aircraft does not correspond to those certified in accordance with the provisions of Annex D, the interested States Parties shall notify all other States Parties of their concern. The State Party that designated the aircraft shall:

(A) take the steps necessary to ensure that the sensor and its associated equipment installed on the observation aircraft correspond to those certified in accordance with the provisions of Annex D, including, as necessary, repair, adjustment or replacement of the particular sensor or its associated equipment; and
at the request of an interested State Party, by means of a demonstration flight set up in connection with the next time that the aforementioned observation aircraft is used, in accordance with the provisions of Annex F, demonstrate that the sensor and its associated equipment installed on the observation aircraft correspond to those certified in accordance with the provisions of Annex D. Other States Parties that express concern regarding a sensor and its associated equipment installed on an observation aircraft shall have the right to send personnel to participate in such a demonstration flight.

14. In the event that, after the steps referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article have been taken, the States Parties remain concerned as to whether a sensor or its associated equipment installed on an observation aircraft correspond to those certified in accordance with the provisions of Annex D, the issue may be referred to the Open Skies Consultative Commission.

Article V

AIRCRAFT DESIGNATION

1. Each State Party shall have the right to designate as observation aircraft one or more types or models of aircraft registered by the relevant authorities of a State Party.

2. Each State Party shall have the right to designate types or models of aircraft as observation aircraft or add new types or models of aircraft to those designated earlier by it, provided that it notifies all other States Parties 30 days in advance thereof. The notification of the designation of aircraft of a type or model shall contain the information specified in Annex C to this Treaty.

3. Each State Party shall have the right to delete types or models of aircraft designated earlier by it, provided that it notifies all other States Parties 90 days in advance thereof.

4. Only one exemplar of a particular type and model of aircraft with an identical set of associated sensors shall be required to be offered for certification in accordance with the provisions of Annex D to this Treaty.

5. Each observation aircraft shall be capable of carrying the flight crew and the personnel specified in Article VI, Section III of this Treaty.

Choice of Observation Aircraft, General Provisions for the Conduct of Observation Flights, and Requirements for Mission Planning

Section I. Choice of Observation Aircraft and General Provisions for the Conduct of Observation Flights

1. Observation flights shall be conducted using observation aircraft that have been designated by a State Party pursuant to Article V. Unless the observed Party exercises its right to provide an observation aircraft that it has itself designated, the observing Party shall have the right to provide the observation aircraft. In the event that the observing Party provides the observation aircraft, it shall have the right to provide an aircraft that it has itself designated or an aircraft designated by another State Party. In the event that the observed Party provides the observation aircraft, the observing Party shall have the right to be provided with an aircraft capable of achieving a minimum unrefuelled range, including the necessary fuel reserves, equivalent to one-half of the flight distance, as notified in accordance with paragraph 5, subparagraph (G) of this Section.

2. Each State Party shall have the right, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Section, to use an observation aircraft designated by another State Party for observation flights. Arrangements for the use of such aircraft shall be worked out by the States Parties involved to allow for active participation in the Open Skies regime.

3. States Parties having the right to conduct observation flights may co-ordinate their plans for conducting observation flights in accordance with Annex H to this Treaty. No State Party shall be obliged to accept more than one observation flight at any one time during the 96-hour...
period specified in paragraph 9 of this Section, unless that State Party has requested a demonstration flight pursuant to Annex F to this Treaty. In that case, the observed Party shall be obliged to accept an overlap for the observation flights of up to 24 hours. After having been notified of the results of the co-ordination of plans to conduct observation flights, each State Party over whose territory observation flights are to be conducted shall inform other States Parties, in accordance with the provisions of Annex H, whether it will exercise, with regard to each specific observation flight, its right to provide its own observation aircraft.

4. No later than 90 days after signature of this Treaty, each State Party shall provide notification to all other States Parties:

(A) of the standing diplomatic clearance number for Open Skies observation flights, flights of transport aircraft and transit flights; and

(B) of which language or languages of the Open Skies Consultative Commission specified in Annex L, Section I, paragraph 7 to this Treaty shall be used by personnel for all activities associated with the conduct of observation flights over its territory, and for completing the mission plan and mission report, unless the language to be used is the one recommended in Annex 10 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, Volume II, paragraph 5.2.1.1.2.

5. The observing Party shall notify the observed Party of its intention to conduct an observation flight, no less than 72 hours prior to the estimated time of arrival of the observing Party at the point of entry of the observed Party. States Parties providing such notifications shall make every effort to avoid using the minimum pre-notification period over weekends. Such notification shall include:

(A) the desired point of entry and, if applicable, Open Skies airfield where the observation flight shall commence;

(B) the date and estimated time of arrival of the observing Party at the point of entry and the date and estimated time of departure for the flight from the point of entry to the Open Skies airfield, if applicable, indicating specific accommodation needs;

(C) the location, specified in Annex E, Appendix 1, where the conduct of the pre-flight inspection is desired and the date and start time of such pre-flight inspection in accordance with the provisions of Annex F;

(D) the mode of transport and, if applicable, type and model of the transport aircraft used to travel to the point of entry in the event that the observation aircraft used for the observation flight is provided by the observed Party;

(E) the diplomatic clearance number for the observation flight or for the flight of the transport aircraft used to bring the personnel in and out of the territory of the observed Party to conduct an observation flight;

(F) the identification of the observation aircraft, as specified in Annex C;

(G) the approximate observation flight distance; and

(H) the names of the personnel, their gender, date and place of birth, passport number and issuing State Party, and their function.

6. The observed Party that is notified in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Section shall acknowledge receipt of the notification within 24 hours. In the event that the observed Party exercises its right to provide the observation aircraft, the acknowledgement shall include the information about the observation aircraft specified in paragraph 5, subparagraph (F) of this Section. The observing Party shall be permitted to arrive at the point of entry at the estimated time of arrival as notified in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Section. The estimated time of departure for the flight from the point of entry to the Open Skies airfield where the observation flight shall commence and the location, the date and the start time of the pre-flight inspection shall be subject to confirmation by the observed Party.
7. Personnel of the observing Party may include personnel designated pursuant to Article XIII by other States Parties.

8. The observing Party, when notifying the observed Party in accordance with paragraph 5 of this Section, shall simultaneously notify all other States Parties of its intention to conduct the observation flight.

9. The period from the estimated time of arrival at the point of entry until completion of the observation flight shall not exceed 96 hours, unless otherwise agreed. In the event that the observed Party requests a demonstration flight pursuant to Annex F to the Treaty, it shall extend the 96-hour period pursuant to Annex F, Section III, paragraph 4, if additional time is required by the observing Party for the unrestricted execution of the mission plan.

10. Upon arrival of the observation aircraft at the point of entry, the observed Party shall inspect the covers for sensor apertures or other devices that inhibit the operation of sensors to confirm that they are in their proper position pursuant to Annex E, unless otherwise agreed by all States Parties involved.

11. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, upon the arrival of the observation aircraft at the point of entry or at the Open Skies airfield where the observation flight commences, the observed Party shall have the right to carry out the pre-flight inspection pursuant to Annex F, Section I. In the event that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Section, an observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to carry out the pre-flight inspection of sensors pursuant to Annex F, Section II. Unless otherwise agreed, such inspections shall terminate no less than four hours prior to the scheduled commencement of the observation flight set forth in the flight plan.

12. The observing Party shall ensure that its flight crew includes at least one individual who has the necessary linguistic ability to communicate freely with the personnel of the observed Party and its air traffic control authorities in the language or languages notified by the observed Party in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Section.

13. The observed Party shall provide the flight crew, upon its arrival at the point of entry or at the Open Skies airfield where the observation flight commences, with the most recent weather forecast and air navigation information and information on flight safety, including Notices to Airmen. Updates of such information shall be provided as requested. Instrument procedures, and information about alternate airfields along the flight route, shall be provided upon approval of the mission plan in accordance with the requirements of Section II of this Article.

14. While conducting observation flights pursuant to this Treaty, all observation aircraft shall be operated in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and in accordance with the approved flight plan. Without prejudice to the provisions of Section II, paragraph 2 of this Article, observation flights shall also be conducted in compliance with: (A) published ICAO standards and recommended practices; and (B) published national air traffic control rules, procedures and guidelines on flight safety of the State Party whose territory is being overflown.

15. Observation flights shall take priority over any regular air traffic. The observed Party shall ensure that its air traffic control authorities facilitate the conduct of observation flights in accordance with this Treaty.

16. On board the aircraft the pilot-in-command shall be the sole authority for the safe conduct of the flight and shall be responsible for the execution of the flight plan.

17. The observed Party shall provide:

(A) a calibration target suitable for confirming the capability of sensors in accordance with the procedures set forth in Annex D, Section III to this Treaty, to be overflown during the demonstration flight or the observation flight upon the request of either Party, for each sensor that is to be used during the observation flight. The calibration target shall be located in the vicinity of the airfield at which the pre-flight inspection is conducted pursuant to Annex F to this
Treaty;

(B) customary commercial aircraft fuelling and servicing for the observation aircraft or transport aircraft at the point of entry, at the Open Skies airfield, at any refuelling airfield, and at the point of exit specified in the flight plan, according to the specifications that are published about the designated airfield;

(C) meals and the use of accommodation for the personnel of the observing Party; and

(D) upon the request of the observing Party, further services, as may be agreed upon between the observing and observed Parties, to facilitate the conduct of the observation flight.

18. All costs involved in the conduct of the observation flight, including the costs of the recording media and the processing of the data collected by sensors, shall be reimbursed in accordance with Annex L, Section I, paragraph 9 to this Treaty.

19. Prior to the departure of the observation aircraft from the point of exit, the observed Party shall confirm that the covers for sensor apertures or other devices that inhibit the operation of sensors are in their proper position pursuant to Annex E to this Treaty.

20. Unless otherwise agreed, the observing Party shall depart from the point of exit no later than 24 hours following completion of the observation flight, unless weather conditions or the airworthiness of the observation aircraft or transport aircraft do not permit, in which case the flight shall commence as soon as practicable.

21. The observing Party shall compile a mission report of the observation flight using the appropriate format developed by the Open Skies Consultative Commission. The mission report shall contain pertinent data on the date and time of the observation flight, its route and profile, weather conditions, time and location of each observation period for each sensor, the approximate amount of data collected by sensors, and the result of inspection of covers for sensor apertures or other devices that inhibit the operation of sensors in accordance with Article VII and Annex E. The mission report shall be signed by the observing and observed Parties at the point of exit and shall be provided by the observing Party to all other States Parties within seven days after departure of the observing Party from the point of exit.

SECTION II. REQUIREMENTS FOR MISSION PLANNING

1. Unless otherwise agreed, the observing Party shall, after arrival at the Open Skies airfield, submit to the observed Party a mission plan for the proposed observation flight that meets the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Section.

2. The mission plan may provide for an observation flight that allows for the observation of any point on the entire territory of the observed Party, including areas designated by the observed Party as hazardous airspace in the source specified in Annex I. The flight path of an observation aircraft shall not be closer than, but shall be allowed up to, ten kilometres from the border with an adjacent State that is not a State Party.

3. The mission plan may provide that the Open Skies airfield where the observation flight terminates, as well as the point of exit, may be different from the Open Skies airfield where the observation flight commences or the point of entry. The mission plan shall specify, if applicable, the commencement time of the observation flight, the desired time and place of planned refuelling stops or rest periods, and the time of continuation of the observation flight after a refuelling stop or rest period within the 96-hour period specified in Section I, paragraph 9 of this Article.

4. The mission plan shall include all information necessary to file the flight plan and shall provide that:

(A) the observation flight does not exceed the relevant maximum flight distance as set forth in Annex A, Section I;
(B) the route and profile of the observation flight satisfies observation flight safety conditions in conformity with ICAO standards and recommended practices, taking into account existing differences in national flight rules, without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Section;

(C) the mission plan takes into account information on hazardous airspace, as provided in accordance with Annex I;

(D) the height above ground level of the observation aircraft does not permit the observing Party to exceed the limitation on ground resolution for each sensor, as set forth in Article IV, paragraph 2;

(E) the estimated time of commencement of the observation flight shall be no less than 24 hours after the submission of the mission plan, unless otherwise agreed;

(F) the observation aircraft flies a direct route between the co-ordinates or navigation fixes designated in the mission plan in the declared sequence; and

(G) the flight path does not intersect at the same point more than once, unless otherwise agreed, and the observation aircraft does not circle around a single point, unless otherwise agreed. The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply for the purposes of taking off, flying over calibration targets, or landing by the observation aircraft.

5. In the event that the mission plan filed by the observing Party provides for flights through hazardous airspace, the observed Party shall:

(A) specify the hazard to the observation aircraft;

(B) facilitate the conduct of the observation flight by co-ordination or suppression of the activity specified pursuant to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph; or

(C) propose an alternative flight altitude, route, or time.

6. No later than four hours after submission of the mission plan, the observed Party shall accept the mission plan or propose changes to it in accordance with Article VIII, Section I, paragraph 4 and paragraph 5 of this Section. Such changes shall not preclude observation of any point on the entire territory of the observed Party, including areas designated by the observed Party as hazardous airspace in the source specified in Annex I to this Treaty. Upon agreement, the mission plan shall be signed by the observing and observed Parties. In the event that the Parties do not reach agreement on the mission plan within eight hours of the submission of the original mission plan, the observing Party shall have the right to decline to conduct the observation flight in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Treaty.

7. If the planned route of the observation flight approaches the border of other States Parties or other States, the observed Party may notify that State or those States of the estimated route, date and time of the observation flight. 8. On the basis of the agreed mission plan the State Party providing the observation aircraft shall, in co-ordination with the other State Party, file the flight plan immediately, which shall have the content specified in Annex 2 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and shall be in the format specified by ICAO Document No. 4444-RAC/501/12, “Rules of the Air and Air Traffic Services”, as revised or amended.

SECTION III. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, the observed Party shall have the right to have on board the observation aircraft two flight monitors and one interpreter, in addition to one flight monitor for each sensor control station on board the observation aircraft, unless otherwise agreed. Flight monitors and interpreters shall have the rights and obligations specified in Annex G to this Treaty.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 of this Section, in the event that an observing Party uses an observation aircraft which has a maximum take-off gross weight of no more than 35,000
kilograms for an observation flight distance of no more than 1,500 kilometres as notified in accordance with Section I, paragraph 5, subparagraph (G) of this Article, it shall be obliged to accept only two flight monitors and one interpreter on board the observation aircraft, unless otherwise agreed.

3. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observed Party shall permit the personnel of the observing Party to travel to the point of entry of the observed Party in the most expeditious manner. The personnel of the observing Party may elect to travel to the point of entry using ground, sea, or air transportation, including transportation by an aircraft owned by any State Party. Procedures regarding such travel are set forth in Annex E to this Treaty.

4. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to have on board the observation aircraft two flight representatives and one interpreter, in addition to one flight representative for each sensor control station on the aircraft, unless otherwise agreed. Flight representatives and interpreters shall have the rights and obligations set forth in Annex G to this Treaty.

5. In the event that the observing State Party provides an observation aircraft designated by a State Party other than the observing or observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to have on board the observation aircraft two representatives and one interpreter, in addition to one representative for each sensor control station on the aircraft, unless otherwise agreed. In this case, the provisions on flight monitors set forth in paragraph 1 of this Section shall also apply. Representatives and interpreters shall have the rights and obligations set forth in Annex G to this Treaty.

Article IX SENSOR OUTPUT FROM OBSERVATION FLIGHTS

SECTION I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. For the purposes of recording data collected by sensors during observation flights, the following recording media shall be used:

   (A) in the case of optical panoramic and framing cameras, black and white photographic film;

   (B) in the case of video cameras, magnetic tape;

   (C) in the case of infra-red line-scanning

2. Data collected by sensors during observation flights shall remain on board the observation aircraft until completion of the observation flight. The transmission of data collected by sensors from the observation aircraft during the observation flight is prohibited.

3. Each roll of photographic film and cassette or reel of magnetic tape used to collect data by a sensor during an observation flight shall be placed in a container and sealed in the presence of the States Parties as soon as is practicable after it has been removed from the sensor.

4. Data collected by sensors during observation flights shall be made available to States Parties in accordance with the provisions of this Article and shall be used exclusively for the attainment of the purposes of this Treaty.

5. In the event that, on the basis of data provided pursuant to Annex B, Section I to this Treaty, a data recording medium to be used by a State Party during an observation flight is incompatible with the equipment of another State Party for handling that data recording medium, the States Parties involved shall establish procedures to ensure that all data collected during observation flights can be handled, in terms of processing, duplication and storage, by them.

SECTION II. OUTPUT FROM SENSORS THAT USE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM
1. In the event that output from duplicate optical cameras is to be exchanged, the cameras, film and film processing shall be of an identical type.

2. Provided that the data collected by a single optical camera is subject to exchange, the States Parties shall consider, within the Open Skies Consultative Commission during the period of provisional application of this Treaty, the issue of whether the responsibility for the development of the original film negative shall be borne by the observing Party or by the State Party providing the observation aircraft. The State Party developing the original film negative shall be responsible for the quality of processing the original negative film and producing the duplicate positive or negative. In the event that States Parties agree that the film used during the observation flight conducted on an observation aircraft provided by the observed Party shall be processed by the observing Party, the observed Party shall bear no responsibility for the quality of the processing of the original negative film.

3. All the film used during the observation flight shall be developed:
   (A) in the event that the original film negative is developed at a film processing facility arranged for by the observed Party, no later than three days, unless otherwise agreed, after the arrival of the observation aircraft at the point of exit; or
   (B) in the event that the original film negative is developed at a film processing facility arranged for by the observing Party, no later than ten days after the departure of the observation aircraft from the territory of the observed Party.

4. The State Party that is developing the original film negative shall be obliged to accept at the film processing facility up to two officials from the other State Party to monitor the unsealing of the film cassette or container and each step in the storage, processing, duplication and handling of the original film negative, in accordance with the provisions of Annex K, Section II to this Treaty. The State Party monitoring the film processing and duplication shall have the right to designate such officials from among its nationals present on the territory on which the film processing facility arranged for by the other State Party is located, provided that such individuals are on the list of designated personnel in accordance with Article XIII, Section I of this Treaty. The State Party developing the film shall assist the officials of the other State Party in their functions provided for in this paragraph to the maximum extent possible.

5. Upon completion of an observation flight, the State Party that is to develop the original film negative shall attach a 21-step sensitometric test strip of the same film type used during the observation flight or shall expose a 21-step optical wedge onto the leader or trailer of each roll of original film negative used during the observation flight. After the original film negative has been processed and duplicate film negative or positive has been produced, the States Parties shall assess the image quality of the 21-step sensitometric test strips or images of the 21-step optical wedge against the characteristics provided for that type of original film negative or duplicate film negative or positive in accordance with the provisions of Annex K, Section I to this Treaty.

6. In the event that only one original film negative is developed:
   (A) the observing Party shall have the right to retain or receive the original film negative; and
   (B) the observed Party shall have the right to select and receive a complete first generation duplicate or part thereof, either positive or negative, of the original film negative. Unless otherwise agreed, such duplicate shall be:
   (1) of the same format and film size as the original film negative;
   (2) produced immediately after development of the original film negative; and
   (3) provided to the officials of the observed Party immediately after the duplicate has been produced.
7. In the event that two original film negatives are developed:

(A) if the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, the observed Party shall have the right, at the completion of the observation flight, to select either of the two original film negatives, and the original film negative not selected shall be retained by the observing Party; or

(B) if the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to select either of the original film negatives, and the original film negative not selected shall be retained by the observed Party.

SECTION III. OUTPUT FROM SENSORS THAT USE OTHER RECORDING MEDIA

1. The State Party that provides the observation aircraft shall record at least one original set of data collected by sensors using other recording media.

2. In the event that only one original set is made:

(A) if the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, the observing Party shall have the right to retain the original set and the observed Party shall have the right to receive a first generation duplicate copy; or

(B) if the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to receive the original set and the observed Party shall have the right to receive a first generation duplicate copy.

3. In the event that two original sets are made:

(A) if the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, the observed Party shall have the right, at the completion of the observation flight, to select either of the two sets of recording media, and the set not selected shall be retained by the observing Party; or

(B) if the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to select either of the two sets of recording media, and the set not selected shall be retained by the observed Party.

4. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observing Party, the observed Party shall have the right to receive the data collected by a sideways-looking synthetic aperture radar in the form of either initial phase information or a radar image, at its choice.

5. In the event that the observation aircraft is provided by the observed Party, the observing Party shall have the right to receive the data collected by a sideways-looking synthetic aperture radar in the form of either initial phase information or a radar image, at its choice.

SECTION IV. ACCESS TO SENSOR OUTPUT

Each State Party shall have the right to request and receive from the observing Party copies of data collected by sensors during an observation flight. Such copies shall be in the form of first generation duplicates produced from the original data collected by sensors during an observation flight. The State Party requesting copies shall also notify the observed Party. A request for duplicates of data shall include the following information:

(A) the observing Party;

(B) the observed Party;

(C) the date of the observation flight;

(D) the sensor by which the data was collected;

(E) the portion or portions of the observation period during which the data was collected; and

(F) the type and format of duplicate recording medium, either negative or positive film, or
Article VIII Definitions
This Arrangement shall draw on the relevant paragraphs of the treaties listed herein.

Article IX Implementation
The States Parties to this Arrangement shall come to an agreement about mechanism of implementation of the subject and the objective of this Arrangement. A framework for discussion will be the timeframes for implementation of UNMOVIC, START, INF and CFE Treaties with a view to completion within a ten year timeframe.

Article X Duration and Withdrawal
This Arrangement shall be of unlimited duration.

Article XI Amendments, Signature, Accession, Ratification, Entry into Force, Reservations, Depositary, Authentic Texts
Amendments, Signature, Accession, Ratification, Entry into Force, Reservations, Depositary, Authentic Texts are subject to an agreement.